故大倉正文会長，石田裕幹事追悼号

大倉正文氏

石田裕氏

若杉特別保護地区
氷ノ山後山那岐山国定公園
環境庁岡山

大倉正文氏　石田裕氏（上）

大倉正文氏，石田裕氏両幹事の急逝を悼んで

林　匡夫

平成7年（1995）1月17日早暁，阪神淡路地方を襲った未曾有の大地震は，直下型M7.5以上の規模の断層地震といわれ，地域住民に物心両面に渉って甚大な被害を与えた．その地域の本学会会員諸賢にも多大の損害があり，ご自宅の全，半壊，家財の損失等も多かったし未だに種々の点で跡を引いている．ここに謹んでお見舞を申し上げる次第である．特に長らく幹事で寄稿された欧文原稿の校閲にたずさわられた石田裕氏は明石市で震災の直接犠牲者となったお一人であった．隣接した令嬢宅も全壊，長らく消息が不明で心配していた処，11月下旬令嬢からの連絡が始めてあり，明石市の別の地に建った仮設住宅でお元気で過ごされているのを知り，12月に会を代表して故石田氏のご冥福をお祈りできた．

大倉正文氏は被災当時ご家族全員無事であったが，ご自宅が被災し，その後改築中，先般10月下旬の完成を待たず，8月21日夜急逝された．被災後種々の心労があったであろうが，自身の責任を全うされ，50巻1号の発行を終え，発送準備をととのえ，発送を待つばかりであった．会幹事や有志会員とともに8月22日の通夜，23日の本葬に参列，故会長の長年月に渉るご努力に対して心より感謝の祈念をした次第であった．

両氏の本会への特別の貢献は今さら言うまでもないが，石田氏は昭和35年（1960）に学会幹事として任命される数年前，恐らく京都から神戸市垂水区に移転された後，昭和28年以降大倉氏を助け，機関誌「昆虫学評論」に寄稿の欧文論文の校閲，校正に絶大な努力を振るわれた事は，外部にはともかく，内部ではその正確さと剛直さに100％以上の信頼を持っていたので，その突然の死去に非常な損失を痛感した．大倉氏は先の喜寿記念号で述べたとうり，その後，平成4年（1992）77才の喜寿を祝う記念号，平成5年（1993），GEORGE LEWIS の日本甲虫学への偉大な貢献を称え，大英博物館の昆虫部門図書館次長 PAMERA GILBERT 女史を招いて行った，GEORGE LEWIS 遺徳顕彰の催しを主催し，種々の業績を当学会に付与された．

ここに大倉正文会長，石田裕幹事の長年月の本学会への絶大なる御貢献にたいし心からの謝意を表し，ご冥福をお祈りすると共に50巻2号を両氏の追悼号として，本会創立以前からの知友におはかりしたところ全員に御賛同いただき，思い出の記をお寄せ下さったので，ここに書き留めて置きたいと思う．

石田　裕氏（1929－1995）略歴

昭和３年大阪府堺市に生まれる．地元の小学校，昭和19年旧制大阪府立堺中学校（現三国ヶ丘高校）を卒業，戦争末期疎開し，山口高校理科乙類を昭和22年卒業，京都大学農学部農林生物学科を昭和26年卒業．同年徳永雅明教授の下で京都府立西京大学農学部助手．昭28年7月1日兵庫農業短期大学助手．昭和38年5月神戸商科大学助手（商品学）．図書館で無くてはならない人材として図書館に移り，昭和63年退職されたが，引き続き5年間嘱託，平成6年退職された．

大倉さんの思い出

中根猛彦

大倉正文さんが亡くなったのは安藤清志君からの電話で知らされた．神戸の大震災でも無事だったと聞いていたのに残念なことだった．謹んでお悔やみを申し上げる．大倉さんとはじめて会ったのは私がまだ名古屋にいた頃で多分近畿甲虫同好会の会合の時だったと思うが定かではない．私との文通が多くなったのは保育社の原色昆虫図鑑（上）を同好会編で出版することになってからと思うが，感心したのはその時大倉さんが保育社との出版契約書を作って双方の会合に持ってきたことだった．当時保育社は契約書の経験がなかったようで大倉さんの事務的な才能を示すものである．大倉さんはさらに印税の4割を会の収入とすることも決めて通知してきた．今日まで会が日本甲虫学会に発展し途切れることなく会誌を出し続けてきたのは実にこのお陰だと言えるだろう．横山光夫編，伊賀・坂口・林共著の企画に参加を懇請された私は同好会編とすることを条件に引き受けたのだが，それを見事に活かしたのが大倉さんだったのである．

その後キノコゴミムシを調べたときに大倉さんと共著で報文を書いたが，その資料は私の手元にある．大倉さんからは日本のこがね虫を継続してくれと再三頼まれたが，当時野村鎮さんが盛んにこの類を記載していたので，要望には応じられなかった．メダカハネカクシのPUTHZの論文は大倉さんに頼んで載せて貰ったが，困ったのはHRAMADKAの論文だった．日本の雑誌に載せてほしいと言てきたので大倉さんに頼んだのだが，*Stenus*の種名に*domburi*, *namazu*, *fugu*, *unagi*などと命名してあるのは，ふざけているから変えて貰ってくれと返事がきたの

である．こちらからは日本に対する親愛の意味で日本語を使ったので種名は記号の様なものだから，そのまま載せて欲しいと頼んだが，聞き入れてくれず直接先方へ伝えてもよいとのことなので，やむなく原稿を取り戻して私のFragmenta Coleopterologicaに載せた．大倉さんの生真面目さを示す一面であるが，以後私は登載の依頼はしていないし投稿もしていない．

もう一つ私が思い出すのは昆虫学会創立40周年の大会の直前に，何の前触れもなしに幹事会を開くからと私の京都の研究室に林，後藤両君と一緒に訪ねて来られたときのことである．用事は大したことではなかったと思うが，丁度私は大会の講演のためのチャートを大きな紙を拡げて書いていたところだった．内容はハナカミキリの分類についてであるが，それを説明したことが*Ohbayashia*や*Mumon*の記載につながったのである．

私は京都を離れてから東京，鹿児島，宮崎と移り，退職して千葉に住み，長い間大倉さんの顔を見たことがなく，私の目に浮かぶのは若い大倉さんの笑顔である．

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石田裕君を悼む

中根猛彦

神戸の大震災のあと私は誰か知った人が被害にあってはいないかと新聞やテレビを見ていたが，見はじめて間もなく明石市の石田裕とあるのをみつけて驚いた．同姓同名もあるかもしれないと思ったが，その後に判った住所は間違いなく石田君のものだった．明石市の死者は少ないのに何ということだろう．人生の儚なさをしみじみと感じさせられたことだった．改めてご冥福を祈る次第である．

私が名古屋から西京大（現京都府立大学）に移った時に昆虫の講座の徳永さんから１年間だけ生物で採用してくれないかと頼まれて引き受けたのが石田君だった．実習などの手伝いは別として，私は石田君に研究の方は自由にしていいと言ったのだが，自分も甲虫は好きですからと採集を始め，やがて興味はゴミムシに集中するようになった．まめに採集してきては京大にいた上野君に電話をかけると上野君がやってきては目ぼしいものを持ってゆくという構図ができていたようだが，隣室にいたのでよくは判らない．ただ少々見かねて，人に聞くより自分で調べたらどうかと注意したことがあり，後年石田君自身が渡した標本が戻ってこないとぼやいていたことを思い出すだけである．石田君は日本で分類を研究するには人がよすぎて気が弱すぎたということである．

石田君は私の講座に１年いて昆虫の部屋に移ったが，やがて兵庫農業短大に勤めを変えた．この間の事情は判らないが，日本産の歩行虫の目録を作ったり(印刷にはならなかった)，ガガンボの目録を公表したり，こまめに文献を写し集めていたことを思うと，目録を作るような仕事が石田君には向いていたのかもしれない．日本の昆虫目録を作るような職に就いていたら，きっと十分に能力を発揮できただろうと惜しまれることである．

石田君は標本や文献を集める能力は十分だったが，同時にそれを他人に快く提供する親切さを持っていたように見える．私の手許にも彼が写してくれた文献がいくつもある．また石田君は切手も集めていたようで，生物講座にいた頃，毎日のように郵便を届けてくれたがゴキさんの仇名のように入口から足早にはいってきて私に差出しながら，外国便などの切手を「これを頂けませんか」と指さすことが多かった．お陰で当時の外国からの切手は殆どなくなってしまったが，石田君の切手コレクションはどうなっただろうか一寸心配である．誰かが譲り受けて大切にしていればと思っている．

石田君も京都を離れてからほとんど会うこともなく，年賀状だけが唯一のつながりだった．それも来年からはないと思うと淋しいことである．

大倉正文さんの思い出

野村　全

1995年1月の阪神大震災被災後は全壊した家や文献，標本などの後処理や家族への援護などで頭が一杯で，その他のことには考えが及ぶゆとりはなかった．虫友たちの殆どとも特にこちらから接触を求める方法もなく，近くの方々の消息も全然といってよいほど知り得なかった．かなり経ってから少しずつそんな方々の安否が耳にはいってきたので，被害の大きかった地区におられた大倉さんの消息を尋ねたら，ご家族の皆さん共々ご無事で，お家もあまり壊れず，標本もほぼ安全だったよし，標本は兵庫県立の人と自然の博物館への寄贈を決意され，係の方々が早速無事移送を終えられたらしいということで安堵の意を強うしたことであった．私は被災地から避難先を箕面，京都府の長岡京へ移したこともあって，大倉さん宅との間の交通も途絶していたし，いずれお訪ねできるものと思い，ご連絡もせぬままにしていた8月21日の夜遅く，林匡夫先生からお電話で思いがけない大倉さんの急逝を知って余りの突然にただ驚くばかりだった．その日の朝10時ごろまでは極めてお元気で平常どうりのご家族との団ら

んだったらしいが，そのまま死去されたとか．翌日のご葬儀には家屋再建工事の都合でどうしてもうかがえないままで誠に申しわけないこととなってしまった．

関西でのアマチュア虫屋の大先輩のお一人として，そのお名前は中学下級生のころから存じ上げてはいたが，始めてお目にかかったのは戦後しばらくしての能勢初谷での秋の採集会だった．恐る恐る参加した初顔の私をにこやかに温かく迎えて下さって終日なにかとお心づかいいただいた．空高く飛んできたイタヤカミキリを林先生が追いかけていって捕まえ，周囲の人々に説明されていた光景が今でも印象的である．その後孤独な愛好家だった私が長期にわたって種々ご指導いただき，時にはお叱りもうけ，相談あいてとなって下さったのが大倉さんだった．大倉さんとのいろんな思いでの中で私にとって一番忘れ難いのが，大倉さんによって創立され維持された神戸昆虫同好会であった．この会の催しは日曜や祝祭日を利用して月一回採集会か，会員宅持ち回りの談話会という形で行われた．大倉さんの案内はその無類の几帳面さから至れり尽せりのもので，参加者はそんなに多くはなかったが充実した内容で極めて楽しい笑いに満ちたものであった．採集会では今までよく知られた採集地（近傍での）はほとんど連れていって下さったし，会員が発見された未知の土地にも行くことが出来た．日曜が自由にならぬことの多い私にとっては特に思い出深いのは一泊採集会で岡山県の西粟倉の若杉原生林に2度参加させてもらったことは忘れ得ないものとなった．いずれの場合も大倉さんのこまかい採集ぶり，疲れを知らない努力のご様子，それに健脚にほとほと感じ入って，とても私など及ばない年期の入った自分の趣味に忠実だったお姿をなつかしく思い出す．休憩時には携帯ラジオで競馬放送をお聞きになって，まるでそんなことに縁のない私がする質問に答えて下さり，一度家族で馬の競走をピクニックのつもりで楽しんできたらなどとお奨め下さったものである．談話会では採集品の展示で標本が多いときは参加者に分配してやってくれと頼まれてお分けしたこともあった．この会でひところ熱心に参加された石田裕さんもこの度の震災で亡くなられたことを新聞の死亡者名簿で知ったが，大倉さん以上とも思われるゴミムシ採集への集中，執心さに私の学ぶところは大きかった．談話会はくつろいで参加できるので私には楽しみだったが，年が経つと話題が大正生まれの多い参加者の間でつい健康とか年金とかの老後のそれで占められ，また大倉さんはそういったことにはお仕事上どれにも実に詳しく正確な知識をお持ちで，説明を始められると行き届いたお話しが続いて飽きることがなかった．私たちも定年早々といった頃にはそんな事項の質問を準備していって，大切なことをいろいろ教わって大助かりしたことが多い．そして虫をそっちのけで会合が終わることがしばしば

あったから，若い方々の参加が段々へっていって，採集会ほど参加者がおおくなくなってくる傾向が生じたのではなかったかと思われる．

大倉さんが日本甲虫学会を50年間もの間立派に存続させられたのは，もって生まれた緻密さと律儀さに支えられたご苦労の賜物であったとしみじみ思う．これらについてはかって大倉さんのたしか古希のお祝いの記事が昆虫学評論に載った中で投稿の方々が異口同音に語られていたと記憶する．この祝いは林匡夫先生が主催され，林先生の古希祝いは大倉さんが発起人の筆頭に名を連ねられた．このお二人のコンビによって日本甲虫学会は無事50周年を迎え，今後の指向が与えられようとしている時に，リーダーの一方がお亡くなりになった事は，既に後継のお仕事を始められている次の会の担い手の方々にとって，また一般会員である我々にとっても大きい損失であると思われる．残念限りないことである．今はただ謹んで大倉さんのご冥福を心から祈り，やり残されたお仕事の一部でもお役にたてればお手伝いできるよう努めたいとおもっている．

故大倉正文・石田裕両氏の御逝去を悼んで

澤田高平

先に石田裕氏が阪神・淡路大震災で非業の死を遂げられ，この悲劇的驚きがまだ消えないうちに，このたび大倉正文氏が急逝されましたことは，無常の感と共に，痛恨の極みであります．

憶えば大倉正文氏は，日本甲虫学会の濫觴である近畿甲虫同好会創立以来，主催者として50年の年月に渉り，その運営と発展にあらゆる努力を惜しまれなかったことは周知の事実であります．また石田裕氏は編集幹事として終始一貫，大倉氏を支援され，内外からの投稿原稿の校正と，会誌編集に，専門的立場から文字通り尽瘁されました．学会が今日も存続することはご両人の御儘力の賜と申しても過言ではないと申せましょう．

次にお許しを得て故人の想い出を若干述べさせて頂きたく存じます．大倉氏は広く各界の人士との交流を通じて，高度な見識と豊富な話題の持主で，例えば政治問題・経済情勢から，切手コレクション等，果ては競馬談義まで，至らざる所はなく，同氏の，ゆっくり間の置いた，滋味あふれるお話し振りは聞く人をして倦ましめる事がなかったのではないでしょうか．1946年，前述の近畿甲虫同好会の会誌創刊号が発行されましたが，その折の巻頭論文を飾ったのが大倉正文著「大阪付近産アヲゴミムシ属に就いて」でありました．17 才になっ

たばかりの私は，この論文を拝見して強い印象を受けた記憶があります．多分本格的といえる検索表と種の説明文を私がみた最初であったと思います．採集会も一度だけ参加させて頂きましたが，大倉氏は実に悠然と，虫と共に自然を楽しんでおられた御様子に深い感銘を受けました．

石田裕氏は，周知のように京都大学で昆虫学を専攻されましたが，少しも気負いを感じさせないお人柄の持主であったように思われますが，反面，権威に媚びない強い気迫も持っておられたようです．英文原稿の校正の折には，場合によってはOEDから引用文を考証して，常に正確で適切な校正に徹しておられ，その責任ある態度に畏敬の念を禁じ得ません．石田氏がナガゴミムシの専門家であられたことは夙に知られたところですが，ハエ目の大科ヒメガガンボ科の邦産種の詳細なリストを発表されたことからも，同氏の多岐に渉る昆虫学者としての能力に私個人は驚かされました．また議論が沸騰してくると相手の顔に唾がかかることも委細構わず，話に熱中されることもありましたが，今はなつかしい同氏の思い出になりました．

御両人の御冥福をお祈り申し上げます．

思い出と震災

岸井　尚

1995年1月17日私の66年余の生涯でのいろいろな出来事の中でも，多分この日のことはもっともインパクトの強い，忘れ得ぬものの一つになることは間違いないだろう．

幼時，東京の市電事故で足を失ったことは，もうほとんど記憶のかなたに薄れて実感が伴わないものとなっているし，先の大戦末期に，二機のグラマン艦載機に狙われて機関砲掃射を受け，危うく命を落し兼ねないことなどに遭ったことなど，もうはや半世紀も昔のこととなり，そんなこともあったなという程度になってしまった．

が，人生も晩年に差し掛かった今，日常いろいろな事件は起きても，平均的には極めて平和なといってもさしておかしくない現今の日本でこのような悲しいことが起こるとはというのが，今の私の精一杯の表現にならざるを得ない．

西京大学(今の京都府立大学)が京都府立農林専門学校と桂女子専門学校の後継校として植物園横に設立され，その第一回入学生として農学部農学科の学生となり，上級学年がいないという自由さで入学当初から徳永雅明教授の応用昆虫

学研究室に出入りし，同好のM君，林学科のN君などと勝手な言動で，研究室を我がもの同然に振る舞っていた頃，助手として京都大学の昆虫学科を出られた石田裕さんが来られたのが彼との初対面であった，それからは年令も近い気安さもあり，友人のようなお付き合いをさせていただいてきた．

1951年に初めて大雪山を中心に北海道をほぼ20日間ほどテントを担いで，今から考えるとホームレスのような放浪状態で甲虫採集をしたが，この年は滅法虫の多い年であったようで，実に多くのものが採集でき，その資料は今でも貴重な標本として活用している．さて帰ってからの尾ひれをつけた自慢話しに乗せられたのかどうか今では分からないのであるが，翌年同じ地域を採集して回られたのが石田さんであった．ところが，この年は前年秋の大型の台風で多くの針葉樹の原生林が被害を受けたせいか，情けないほど虫の少ない年であったようで，帰ってから愚痴やら恨み話に近い採集談を綿々と聞かされたのであるが，地表性のものは普通に取れたようで，おかげでミズギワコメツキ類の面白いものを沢山頂いたが，この中から後年イシダミズギワコメツキ*Migiwa ishidai*（現在*Fleutiauxellus ishidai*）と命名したものがある．これは北海道中央高地帯周縁から道東にかけての湿地帯に見られる特産種である．石田さんに献名したものとしては，奈良の春日山原生林で見つけられた，イシダコガネホソコメツキ*Vuilletus ishidai*（現在*Sericus ishidai*）もあり，これはなかなか珍しいもので，これまでに2頭しか取れていないものである．そのほかにも，ゴミムシ屋さんであったせいか，地表性のもので珍しいものが多く，特に本州・四国の高所性のコメツキとして著名なミヤマヒサゴコメツキの資料はいろいろ頂いたが，これはなかなか集まらない資料であったので大変有難いものであった．そのほかにも，教室内外での几帳面と言うか生真面目でかつ暖かみのある彼の人柄を示す面白いエピソードのことなど思い出されることが多いのであるが，また別に述べることもあろうと思うのでここでは割愛したい．

私は毎朝5時頃に起き，45分には勤務地の京都へ行くため家を出るのがほぼ日課である．まさに出ようとしていた時にあの忌まわしい大揺れがやって来たのであった．今までに経験したことのない激しいものであった．もちろん停電し，家具なども相当壊れたが，幸い家内共に私達は怪我することもなく無事であった．乗るはずであった電車も止まり，その日は室内の片付けなどに追われたが，夕方近く電気が回復し，情報が入るに従い，神戸方面の被害は想像を絶するものであることが分かってきた．親類の者や，知人に連絡しようにも電話がいわゆるパンク状態でどうにも成らぬもどかしさで翌日を迎えたが，テレビの画面には刻々と被害状況や，痛ましくも死亡された方々のお名前が報ぜられるようになった．その中に明石の被災死亡者として，石田裕さんのお名前を発見したので

あった．住所との関係で間違いないとは思いつつ，同姓同名の別人の方ではと考えたりもしたが，家屋倒壊による明石市での数少ない被災死亡者の一名になられたことがわかったのは間もなくのことであった．

被災の特に激しかった神戸東部にお住まいの大倉さんには二十数回もお電話したが数日間は通ぜず，新聞・テレビなどの被災者名簿等を見る毎日であった．同じ神戸にお住まいの高橋寿郎さんには比較的早く連絡がつき，そのご無事を知りえたのであったが，結局5日ほどたって，ようやく大倉さんのお宅に電話が通じ，相当の被害に遭われたが無事であると言うことが分かって安心したことであった．それが急死されたということを能勢の安藤さんから通報を受けたときは，さすがにびっくりしたのであるが，やはり家のご改築中でもあり，震災による心労などが原因の被災死亡と考えられる．

大倉さんとは年令も離れ，研究分野も異なるので，日本甲虫学会の大先輩として尊敬しておったのであるが，ご縁があり，学会幹事になるようにとのお話しを頂いてからは幹事会や学会開催時にはきわめて親密におつきあいさせていただいた．特に投稿論文については懇切なご指導をしばしば頂いたものであった．

この度の震災では実に5000人以上の方々が亡くなられ，まだ多くの人々が避難生活を余儀なくされているが，やはり私にとっては大倉正文さん，石田裕さんという掛け替えのない先輩であり，知友でもあったお二人とお別れしなければならなくなったことの方が，重く感ぜられのは致し方ない．

今となっては，改めてお二人の安らかなご冥福をお祈りするばかりである．

お二人を偲んで

久松定成

亥年には関東大震災，伊勢湾台風のごとく，従来しばしば大きな天災が生じたようであるが，今年も阪神地方が地震に見舞われ，石田裕氏が亡くなられた．激震地の御影にお住まいの大倉正文氏も，お家は壊れたがご無事との連絡が入り安堵していたが，プレハブでの生活が健康にこたえられたようで，盛夏に急逝された．碧梧桐の句に「赤い椿白い椿と落ちにけり」というのがあるが，関西におけるゴミムシ類研究の両泰斗を一挙に失ったことは惜しみても余りあることで，両氏との長年に亙るご交誼を顧みるとどうにもやり切れない気持ちである．

石田氏とは40年程前，京都時代の中根猛彦先生の研究室をお訪ねした折にお目にかかったのが最初で，以後なにかとご教導を受けるようになった．

昭和33年6月，私は面河渓から石鎚登山路を辿り，新緑が目にしみる面河山の尾根筋にいた．道端の石を起こすと極めて高い確率でゴミムシ類が出現し，しばし採集に夢中だった．その折に採れた標本に基づいて3年後に記載されたのが *Pterostichus hisamatui* Ishida et Shibataで，私の名を冠して頂いたこの虫は，今でも石鎚山系で一番優占度の高いナガゴミムシである．なお同氏は私が面河渓で採集した標本をHolotypeとして，*P. satoi* Ishidaも記載されている．

石田氏は Carabidae に関する厖大な報文以外に，邦産 Tipulidae のカタログやチェックリストを発表された．これは属の検索まである大変便利な優れた論文で，当時私のいた愛媛大学農学部昆虫学研究室では，Dr. Alexander に頼まれてガガンボの標本を集めていた関係で，何かと利用させて頂いたものである．

大倉正文氏のお名前を初めて知ったのは，昭和21年1月発行の，近畿甲虫同好会会報の創刊号の巻頭を飾った同氏の「大阪付近産アヲゴミムシ属に就いて」の報文である．それまでにあった戸澤信義・福貴正三氏らの類似標題の報告より格段に詳細な名著で，早速標本箱の中の虫に当ってみた記憶がある．

実際にお会いしたのは，だいぶ遅れて昭和40年頃と思うが，研究室まで訪ねて来られた．外見に似合わず大変活動的な方で，さすが「昆虫学評論」や関連会の土台を支えておられるだけのことはあると感動した．58，59年には保育社の甲虫図鑑の仕事でご一緒した．著者の中で最年長であられたが，広い分担範囲を的確に処理されるのに，出版社の係員も敬服していたようである．

ご逝去時奥様から頂いたお手紙の，正文氏に関する一節に「年に不足はないのですが，自分はいつまでも皆様とご一緒したかった事と存じます」とあった．故人は甲虫学会のことなど色々お心残りがおありだったと思われる．そして私自身 maniac な虫好きなので想像がつくが，虫友達と採集したり，虫談義をすることの悦楽は同氏にとって貴重で，時間を貫く棒のようなものであったろう．大倉さん，石田さん，私も間もなく参りますから，その折はご一緒に賽の河原の昆虫調査を致しましょう．エンマムシの同定は引受けますから．肌寒い秋の夜長に物思いして，生死の区分がおぼろになってきた．

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大倉正文会長と石田裕氏を偲んで

大川親雄

１月１７日，「揺れ」に目を覚ました．「地震だ」．かなり長く揺れている．伊豆の沖だろうか，と思ったが，テレビを見てびっくりした．震源は神戸市直下というのである．東灘区は被害がひどいと報じている．「大倉さんは大丈夫かなあ」とすぐに思った．大阪は無事らしいので，林匡夫先生に電話でお伺いしたところ「大倉さんは，家屋は被災されたが，お怪我はなかったらしい．石田裕さんが亡くなられた」という衝撃的なお返事だった．日本甲虫学会の大会に出席され丁寧にゴミムシを同定してみえた元気な石田さんのお姿と，毎年戴いている年賀状の「明石市太寺　石田裕」のきちんとした文字が思い浮かんだ．

今年の夏も猛暑であった．その暑いさ中に，大倉会長逝去の連絡が届いた．本年も１２月に日本甲虫学会の大会に出席し，大倉会長はじめ被災された会員の方々から生々しい地震の体験をお聞きしたいと考えていたのに，突然の訃報は驚愕の極みであった．大倉会長は三重県津市の隣町の久居市のご出身にして戦後一時久居に疎開してみえたようであったが，採集のお供をする機会は遂になかった．毎年，日本甲虫学会の大会を司会された時の御様子やその後の中華料理を囲んでの，にこやかな笑顔が目に浮かんでくる．

大倉会長，石田裕氏のご冥福を衷心よりお祈り申し上げます．

石田さんと大倉さん

森田誠司

1995年は，日本甲虫学会にとって，とりわけゴミムシ研究者にとって何とも悲しい年になってしまった．

それが起こった時，私は，真っ先に，テレビと新聞の被災された方の名簿欄に目を通した．私の田舎が，淡路島の一宮町だからである．そこには，全く予期せぬ石田裕氏のお名前を，見つけてしまった．

石田さんは，私がゴミムシを，はじめたころから，いろいろ教えていただいていた．同氏の報告された，大杉谷・大台が原山の歩行虫類（AKITU, 1958）を拝見して，ゴミムシをはじめたばかりの私は，さっそく，報告に出ていた特産種を求めて訪れた．この時の採集品のなかから，未記録種を見い出して報文を書

くことができた.

Bates, Motschulsky らによる日本のゴミムシの研究を第一期とするなら，まさに，石田さんは，第二期黄金時代を築き上げた一人であられた．主に西日本産ナガゴミムシの種を数多く記載，ゴミムシ属のまとめ，タカバヒラタゴミムシの再記載等の研究成果がある。これらの研究結果は、当時、ゴミムシを始めたばかりの私にとって，貴重な情報源であった．石田氏の記載された，ナガゴミムシには，珍品が多い．中でも、愛知県の段戸山から記載された *Pterostichus hozumii* は正基準標本以外，全く採集されていない幻のナガゴミムシである．去年この標本をお借りして，年末の学会の際に，管理していた大倉さんにお返ししたばかりである.

1972年を最後に石田さんのゴミムシの論文は出なくなった．その後，私が記載を書くようになってから，暖かく見守って下さり，年毎に叱咤激励のお言葉を多く頂戴するようになった．こうして頂いた私信は，励みになり今でもだいじな宝ものとして保存させて頂いている.

大倉さんとは１０年ちょっとぐらいお付き合いさせて頂いた．年に何度もお会いするようになったのは，保育社の図鑑の執筆を担当するようになってからである．上京の際には，我が家が会社から近いこともあって，よく遊びにいらっしゃり，標本を前に，楽しいゴミムシのお話を伺ったものだった．大倉さんは，とにかくお元気だった．数年前，白浜の田中昭太郎さんの家にご一緒した時，採集の用意をされていないにもかかわらず革靴のまま沢に入り石起こしをはじめられ，そのファイトにおどろかされたものだった．昨年，前述のように標本をお返しに上がったときも，お元気そうだったし，お礼にさしあげたエチゴクロナガゴミムシのパラタイプの標本をうれしそうに受けとってくださった．震災後，３度程お電話で，お元気な声を聞くことができ安心していた所，悲しい知らせが８月終わりにもたらされた.

もうこれで，大倉さんと楽しいゴミムシの話をすることはできない，そして石田さんも研究を励まして下さる事は無い．実に寂しい限りだ．私の研究のささえになった二つの大きな柱が失われてしまった．どうか、私がしっかりと研究をするように，見守って頂きたい．温厚なお人柄で自然とゴミムシをこよなく愛し，甲虫学会のためにつくされたお二人のご冥福を，心よりお祈り申し上げる.

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大倉正文・石田裕両氏の思い出

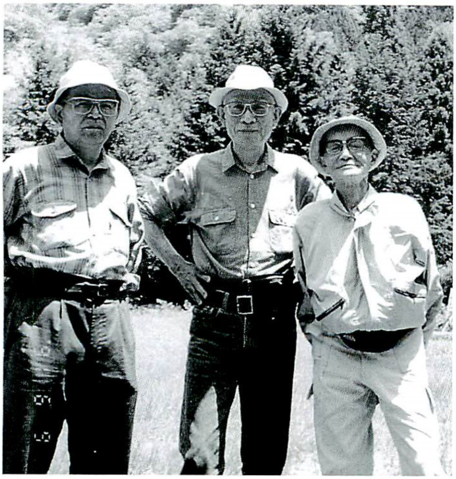
松田つとむ

平成７年１月，突如として襲った阪神大震災によって石田裕氏を，そして今又大倉正文氏を，関西甲虫界は二人の大先輩を相次いで失いました．
誠に残念の極みであります。大倉氏も居宅が地震で全壊し,その後の精神的肉体的の疲労が同氏の健康に大きく影響したであろうと推察されます．

筆者が大倉氏………これより先は「大倉さん」と呼ばせて頂く………に初めてお目に掛かったのは，中学生の頃，昭和15－16年，大阪市天王寺区真法院町の御宅へ伺ったのが最初で，ゴミムシを何種か持参して名前を教えて頂き，お土産にと兵庫県浜の宮で自身採集された「オオヒョウタンゴミムシ」頂戴して感激したのを憶えています．その貴重な標本は今も手許に大切に保管させて貰っております．その後は戦後のおつき合いとなり，大倉さんが神戸昆虫同好会を発足させ，後進の指導と親睦を目的に月に一度採集会や懇親会を催された関係もあって，現在の神戸のお宅へは、何回となく御邪魔する事となり，同好会採集以外にもゴミムシを求めて大台が原，御岳濁河温泉，四国劍山，広島冠山等などへご一緒した色々な思い出は今も鮮やかに残って居ります．又大阪堂ビルにあった産業機械工業会に勤務されていたこともあって，お昼をよくご一緒にし，そのあとコーヒーをのんで，いつも昼休み一杯を筆者にお付き合いして貰った事も多かったと思います．石田裕さんはこの頃，大倉さんに引き合わせて頂き，大倉さんと共に岡山・若杉原始林等あちこち採集にお供をしました．学究肌の温厚な人柄で，当時関西でのゴミムシ研究の第一人者で居られたのですが，こまかい事でも親切に教えて貰い，筆者には大きなプラスになりました．又大倉さんを助けて学会誌編集や校正に努力され，特に学名のスペル等に深い知識を持っておられ，大倉さんも頼りにしていられた様に思います．平素は無口な方ですがゴミムシの話になると盛り上がり，石田さん記載の「ダイセンミズギワナガゴミムシ」の話が出て，「アレは笠形山（兵庫県）の頂部に居ますよ．私が採りました」と言って居られたが，その頃から「腰痛が出て採集に行くのが段々と難しくなってつらい」とコボシて居られた事があり，その為かその後，お目に掛かる機会が少なくなり，特にこの２－３年御無沙汰して居りました所，震災直後訃報に接し心苦しく思っております．

大倉さんは退職後に，西表島，対馬，大菩薩，日川林道等など次々に精力的に採集に赴かれ，７０歳を超えた高齢でと驚いて居りましたが，その後疲れも出られた様子で，身体のアチコチに支障が生じ，若干の手術も受けられ，この１－２年程は採集等でのキツイ労働は避けて居られた様に思います．思えば遠

く，現在の日本甲虫学会の前身である近畿甲虫同好会の設立以来，本当に長い年月に亙って会誌編集を始め，会の運営全般に心身共に傾注され，こまかい所まで念を入れる几帳面な正確で，会の運営のみならず，後進の指導，育成にも力を注がれ，甲虫界の発展に侭くされた御侭力には全く頭の下がる思いが致します．この稿を書いて居ります途中でも虫談をこよなく愛した大倉さん，石田さんの笑顔が浮かんで参ります．最後に大先輩お二人の御冥福を心よりお祈りし，思い出と致します．



穂積俊文氏提供による

Coprophagid-beetles from Northwest Thailand (X) (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae)

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Abstract This is the tenth part of the series dealing with the coprophagid-beetles from Northwest Thailand. Four new species are described: *Synapsis ochii* sp. nov., (Tribe Coprini), *Onitis kiuchii* sp. nov., *O. chiangmaiensis* sp. nov., (Tribe Onitini), *Onthophagus* (s. str.) *bokiaunus* sp. nov., (Tribe Onthophagini).

Key words: Taxonomy; Coleoptera; Scarabaeidae; Northwest Thailand; Coprini; Onitini; Onthophagini; *Synapsis*; *Onitis*; *Onthophagus*.

Tribe Coprini

Synapsis ochii sp. nov.

(Fig. 2.)

This new species is a member of the species group of *Synapsis yama* in having the unarmed head and the 2nd elytral interval with a small swell in the basal portion, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics:

Body smaller (ca. 26mm); head with genae a little more produced laterad; pronotum wider, with front angles less produced forwards, obliquely and more weakly truncate, front and hind ends of the truncation slightly hooked, from the latter the lateral margin is narrowed towards the obtuse basal angle; base narrower than apex; disc more distinctly micro-shagreened, more clearly and finely punctate; elytra more clearly punctato-striate, the punctures on striae notching intervals; intervals more obviously, finely rugose; front angles of prothorax somewhat reniformly hollowed and the hollow marked by long and close reddish yellow hairs, springing from the margin and directed to the centre.

Metasternum more strongly grooved medially in posterior half; terminal spur of protibia shorter and bolder; outer teeth of mesotibia weaker; mesofemur with a tooth at the basal 3/7 of hind margin (at the middle in S. yama); terminal spur

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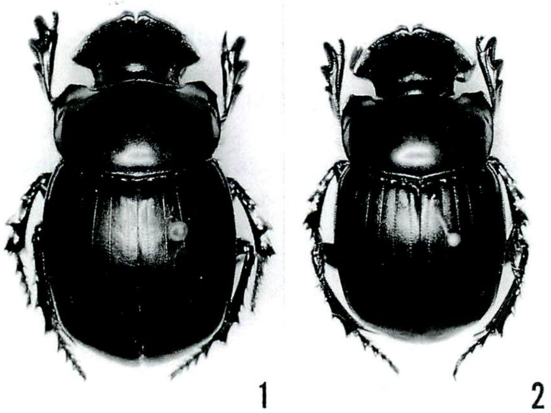


Figs. 1-2. *Synapsis* spp.
Fig. 1. *Synapsis yama* Gillet, ♂, type. ; . 2. *S. ochii* sp. nov. ♂, holotype.

of metatibia slenderer and longer.

Holotype; ♂, Doi Angkhang, Fang, Chiang Mai Pref., NW. Thailand, 16. XI. 1990, K. Masumoto leg. Paratypes: 1 ex., same data as for the holotype; 2 exs., Doi Angkhang, 13. XI. 1989, Manit, Y. leg.; 3 exs., Doi Angkhang, 23. V. 1989, K. Masumoto leg.; 2 exs., Doi Angkhang, 29. V. 1990, K. Masumoto leg.; 2 exs., Doi Angkhang, 3. VII. 1991, Manit, Y. leg.; 3 exs., Doi Angkhang, 29. VI. 1989. Manit, Y. leg.; 2 exs., Doi Angkhang, 26. VI. 1989. Manit, Y. leg; 1 ex., Doi Angkhang, 4. VI. 1991, Manit, Y. leg.; 1 ex., Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai Pref., 9. VII. 1988, Manit,Y. leg.; 1 ex., Doi Pha Hom Pok, Chiang Mai Pref., K. Masumoto leg.

Notes. The present new species also resembles *Synapsis masumotoi* Ochi, but can be discriminated from the latter by the smaller body, the surface of pronotum smoother, the front angles less produced antero-laterad, the elytra more clearly punctato-striate, the punctures noticeably notching the intervals, and the tooth of metafemur provided at basal 3/7 (at the middle in *S. masumotoi*.).

Tribe Onitini

Onitis kiuchii sp. nov.

(Fig. 4.)

Black, with antennal clubs, mouth parts, hairs on under surface reddish yellow, each surface shining, dorsal surface often with feeble dark greenish or metallic tinges. Rather narrowly oval and gently convex.

Male. Head subelliptical, feebly elevated in middle; clypeus somewhat transversely hexagonal, transversely wrinkled, with apex rounded and weakly reflexed above, slightly truncate in front, and a short transverse carina at basal 1/3 in middle; fronto-clypeal border carinate, the carina widely interrupted in middle; frons wide and slightly depressed laterad, finely granulate, with a slightly transverse tubercle at anterior 2/5 in the middle, and border of eye and vertex ridged; gena slightly depressed, smooth and microscopically punctate, dilated laterad with outer margin arcuate and gently reflexed, and clypeo-genal border ridged.

Pronotum quadrate with lateral margins arcuate laterad; apex almost straight in dorsal view; base widely and gently produced posteriad, finely rimmed between basal foveae, which are shallow; front angles rectangular; hind angles rounded; disc widely convex,scattered with minute punctures, which become closer and clearer in anterior portion.

Elytra gently narrowed posteriad; disc feebly subopaque and impunctate; 1st, 3rd, and 5th intervals more or less convex, shining and scattered with minute punctures; elytral striae shallow and a little thick.

Pygidium subopaque and impunctate. Metasternum haired in anterior 1/3, smooth and irregularly scattered with microscopic punctures in posterior 2/3, with a shallow longitudinal groove medially.

Fore tibia elongate, gently incurved and slightly bent downwards, with apex feebly produced forwards, inner corner sharply acuminate, outer margin with four triangular teeth in apical half and a smaller 5th between the terminal and penultimate, lower edge with 6-7 minute and acute teeth in basal half, inner margin not serrate but haired; middle femur with posterior margin obtusely angulate at basal 3/7 and toothed at apical 1/5; middle tibia with inner margin widened in apical 3/5, outer margin with 4 teeth, of which the 2nd and 4th are larger than the others, and ventral surface with a tooth at basal 1/4; hind femur with anterior margin almost straight and haired in basal 3/4, and posterior margin feebly widened and edged in basal 2/3; hind tibia rather strongly widened apicad, outer margin with 5-6 teeth, and terminal spur sharp and slightly curved.

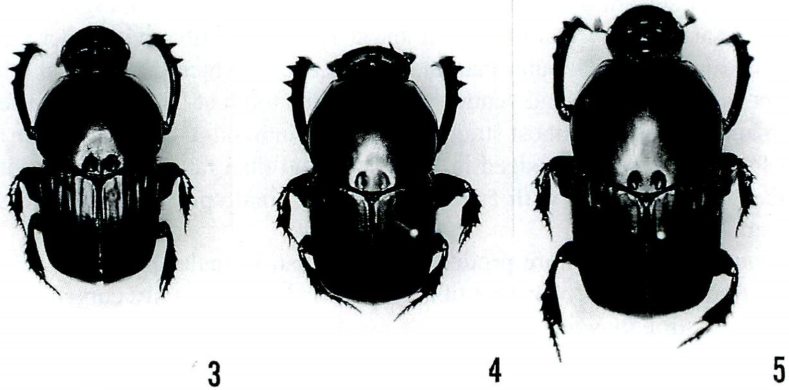
Female. Clypeus more produced apicad than in male; pronotum slightly more frequently punctate; fore tibia shorter and rather evenly curved; middle femur less strongly widened, the tooth less distinct; middle tibia with inner margin less strongly widened, a tooth on ventral surface wanting; hind tibia less strongly widened.

Body length: 19-22 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Phrao, Chiang Mai Pref., NW Thailand, 25. VII. 1986, K. MASUMOTO leg. Paratypes: 40 exs., same data as for the holotype. Paratypes. 6 exs., Phrao, 1. IX. 1986, MANIT, Y. leg.; 5 exs., Phrao, 23. IX. 1986, MANIT, Y. leg.; 15 exs., Phrao, 25. VIII. 1986, MANIT, Y. leg.; 4 exs., Phrao, 1-10. VI. 1987, MANIT, Y.leg.; 2 exs., Phrao, 25. IX. 1986, MANIT, Y. leg.; 2 exs., Phrao, 3. VII. 1987, MANIT, Y. leg.; 1 ex., Phrao, 29. IX. 1986, MANIT, Y. leg.; 3 exs., Phrao, 21-25.

IX. 1987, MANIT, Y. leg.; 37 exs., Phrao, 15. VIII. 1987, MANIT, Y. leg.; 1 ex., Phrao, 27. IX. 1986, MANIT, Y. leg.; 2 exs., Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai Pref., 24. VII. 1986, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 10 exs., Doi Inthanon, 31. VII. 1987, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 2 exs., Doi Inthanon, 3. V. 1985, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 5 exs., Doi Inthanon, 1. X. 1988, MANIT, Y. leg.; 1 ex., Doi Inthanon, 18. VII. 1989, MANIT, Y. leg.; 1 ex., Doi Inthanon, 2. IV. 1995, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 3 exz., Doi Inthanon, 8. IX. 1995, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 9 exs., Maesa Vil., Chiang Mai Pref., 22. VII. 1986, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 3 exs., Maesa Vil. 26.VII.-1. VIII. 1987, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 3 exs., 30. VIII. 1987, MANIT, Y. leg.; 3 exs., Maesa Vil., 4. VII. 1987, MANIT , Y. leg.; 1ex., 9-11. X. 1987, MANIT, Y. leg.; 1 ex., Maesa, 6. VIII. 1988, no collector name; 9 exs., Maesa Vill., 8. VIII. 1995, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 5 exs., Maesa Vill., 11. XI. 1995, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 5 exs., Maetaeng, Chiang Mai Pref., 10-20. IX. 1987, MANIT, Y. leg.; 2 exs., Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai Pref., 28. IX. 1987, MANIT, Y. leg.; 1 ex., Chiang Dao, Chiang Mai Pref., no further data.; 1 ex., Huai Nam Dang, Chiang Mai Pref., 6. V. 1990, H. ITO leg.; 1 ex., Doi Mon Ungate, Chiang Mai Prev., 18. VII. 1989, MANIT , Y. leg.; 1 ex., Doi Angkhang, Chiang Mai Pref., 23. VI. 1992, MANIT, Y. leg.; 1 ex., Doi Angkhang, 8. XI. 1993, MANIT, Y. leg.; 2 exs., Ban Angkhai, Chian mai Pref., 20. VIII. K. MASUMOTO leg.; 5 exs., Bang Angkhai, 11. XI. 1995, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 5 exs., Doi Pha Pok, Chiang mai 15. XI. 1995, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 1 ex., Akha Vill., Chian Mai Pref., 6. V. 1990

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *Onitis falcatus* (WULFEN), but can be distinguished from the latter by shallower pronotal foveae, the 1st, 3rd and 5th intervals not so narrower than those between them, and the apex of fore tibia feebly produced forwards. The present new one also resembles *O. niger* LANSBERGEbut can be separated from the latter by the pronotum more frequently and minutely punctate, with the base rimmed between the foveae, the posterior margin of middle tibia obviously toothed, and the hind tibia with sharper terminal spur and not hooked as in *O. niger*.



Figs. 3-5. *Onitis* spp.

Fig. 3. *Onitis niger* LANSBERGE ♂. ; 4. *Onitis kiuchii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. ; 5. *Onitis chiangmaiensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂.

Onitis chiangmaiensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 5.)

Black, with mouth parts, antennal club, gula, etc., reddish brown, hairs on ventral surface yellowish brown, fore body above, ventral surface and legs moderately shining, genae, elytra and pygidium subopaque. Oblong ovate and gently convex above.

Male. Head a little wider than long (5.3:4.5), gently elevated medially; clypeus closely and finely rugulose, apical margin moderately produced forwards, not bilobed in front, with a short, transverse and slightly arcuate carina at basal 2/7 in the middle; frons wide, finely granulate, with a transverse tubercle slightly before the middle, and border of eye and vertex ridged; frontoclypeal border carinate, the carina widely interrupted in the middle; genae dilated laterad, micro-sculptured, with outer margins arcuate.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (10:9), smooth, scattered with minute punctures, which become sparser and more minute in the posterior portion; apex nearly straight in dorsal view; base widely V-shaped, not ridged, with a pair of rather strongly impressed foveae in the middle, the area between them are feebly depressed and noticeably scattered with small punctures; sides arcuate laterad; front angles rectangular; hind angles rounded.

Elytra shallowly striate, with 1st, 3rd, and 5th intervals a little raised and feebly shining, narrower and more distinctly punctate than those between them.

Pygidium feebly alutaceous and rather sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures. Metasternum rather strongly convex in middle, haired in front and smooth and shining behind, transversely and somewhat bisinuously excavated in the middle.

Fore tibia distinctly elongate, with a toothed carina upon its posterior half beneath, four short outer teeth in apical half, the terminal one broad and blunt, and a sharp incurved terminal process. Middle trochanter sparingly acutely projected. Middle femur with a rounded lobe in the middle of hind margin, and two sharp teeth near extremity above and beneath. Middle tibia slightly thickened in apical 4/5 in inner margin, with an acute tooth at basal 1/4 of ventral margin. Hind trochanter acutely projected.

Female. Head more strongly produced apicad than male, more coarsely rugoso-punctate or granulate; genae less strongly arcuate laterad, pronotum more clearly scattered with larger punctures; fore tibia less distinctly elongate and more strongly toothed in apical 3/7, with a bold terminal spur; middle femur without a lobe and teeth along hind margin; middle tibia not thickened and without a tooth; middle and hind trochanters not projected.

Body length: 25-27 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Maesa Vill. Chiang Mai Pref., NW. Thailand, 6. VIII. 1988, no collector's name. Paratypes. 1 ex., Chaing Dao, Chiang Mai Pref., 22. XI. 1988, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 2 ex., Doi Pui, Chiang Mai Pref., 28. IX. 1990, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 1 ex., Doi Angkhang, Chiang Mai Pref., 8. XI. 1993, MANIT. Y. leg.

Notes. This new species resembles *Onitis excavatus* ARROW in having the metasternum transversely excavated in the middle, but can be distinguished from the latter by the larger body, with the area between two pronotal foveae noticeably punctate.

Tribe Onthophagini

Onthophagus (s. str.) *bokiaunus* sp. nov.

(Fig. 6 & 7.)

Brownish black, with apex of head, fore tibiae, tarsi, antennae and labial palpi lighter in colour, lateral portions of pronotum, basal and lateral portions of elytra, prosternum, femora, pygidium, etc., testaceous yellow, pronotum with a small blackish patch near lateral margin in middle; each surface moderately shining with a feeble coppery tinge and clothed with short fine hairs. Oblong oval and rather strongly thickened, gently constricted between pronotum and elytra.

Male. Head semicircular, almost flattened though the fronto-clypeal border is gently elevated, rather closely punctate throughout; clypeus produced apicad and reflexed above in front, with outer margin slightly produced before clypeogenal borders; genae weakly rounded laterad; frons rather narrow, slightly depressed posteriorly; vertex with a pair of flat incurved horns, which are slightly connected with each other at the base.

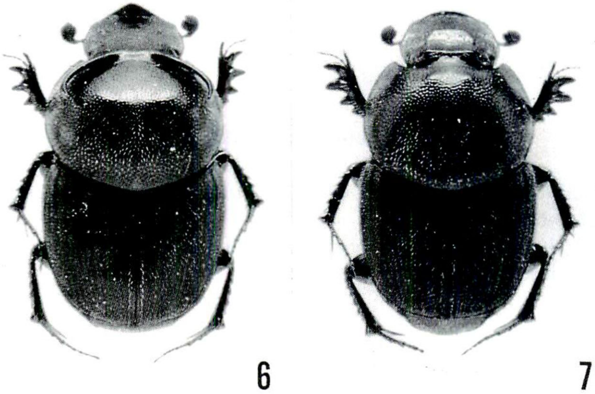
Pronotum slightly wider than long, strongly convex above, rather closely and evenly punctate, with anterior 2/5 declined to apex widely in medial portion, posterior edge of the declivity slightly ridged on each side; apex gently bisinuous; base widely rounded; lateral margins almost evenly rounded; front angles acute and hind angles indistinct.

Elytra shallowly striate; intervals almost flat, rather closely punctate and finely asperate.

Pygidium weakly convex, rather closely punctate. Fore tibia with 4 outer teeth.

In small individuals, cephalic horns short, becoming tubercles in smaller ones, pronotum with a pair of prominent tubercles at the top of declivity, which are separated by a depression.

Female. Body less convex above than male; head more closely and coarsely punctate, with a short transverse ridge at fronto-clypeal border, and a longer transverse ridge at mid-eye level; pronotum with a pair of tubercles close with



Figs. 6-7. *Onthophagus* (s. str.) *bokiaunus* sp. nov.
Fig. 6. holotype, ♂; Fig. 7. paratype, ♀.

each other at the middle of anterior declivity.

Body length: 6.7-7.0 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Bokiau, Samoeng, Chiang Mai Pref., 21. XI. 1994, K. MASUMOTO leg. Paratypes. 46 exs., same data as for the holotype; 1 ex., Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai Pref., 6. IV. 1991, MANIT, Y. leg.; 1 ex., Phrao, Chiang Mai Pref., 1-10. VI. 1987, MANIT, Y. leg.; Phrao, 23. XI. 1994, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 2 exs., Chiang Dao, Chiang Mai Pref., 22. XI. 1988, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 1 ex., Chiang Dao, 24. XI. 1988, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 7 exs., Chiang Dao, 13. XI. 1990, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 1 ex., Fang, Chiang Mai Pref., 25. XI. 1988, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 2 exs., Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai Pref., 28. V. 1988, MANIT, Y. leg.; 1 ex., Doi Inthanon, 31. III. 1989, M. NISHIKAWA leg.; 1 ex., Doi Inthanon, 28. VII. 1987, T. ABE leg.; 1 ex., Doi Inthanon, 15. IV. 1991, MANIT, Y. leg.; 1 ex., Doi Inthanon, 1. X. 1988, MANIT Y. leg.; 10 exs., Doi Angkhang, Chiang Mai Pref., 23. VI. 1992, MANIT , Y. leg; 1 ex., Doi Angkhang, 4. VI.1991, MANIT, Y. leg.; 3 exs., Doi Angkhang, 8. XI. 1993, MANIT, Y. leg.; 3 exs., Doi Angkhang, 14. XI. 1990, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 2 exs., Doi Saket, Chiang Mai Pref., 18. X. 1989, MANIT, Y. leg.; 1 ex., Maesa Vil., Chiang Mai Pref., 16. V. 1988, MANIT, Y. leg.; 2 exs., Maesa Vil., 26. VII.-1. VIII. 1987, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 4 exs., Doi Mae Salong, Chiang Rai Pref., 21. IX. 1992, MANIT, Y. leg.; 2 exs., Doi Mae Salong, 22, 23. IX. 1990, K. MASUMOTO leg.; 2 exs., Doi Mae Salong, 11. VI. 1992. MANIT, Y. leg.; 7 exs., Doi Mae Salong, 15. V. 1993, MANIT Y. leg.; 1 ex., Mae Suai, Chiang Rai Pref., 23.IX. 1992, MANIT, Y. leg.; 1 ex., Mae Suai, 14. XI. 1993, MANIT, Y. leg.; 4 exs., Ban Mae Lana, Mae Hongson Pref., 8. X. 1989, K. MASUMOTO leg.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles *O. luridipennis* BOHEMAN, but can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller and darkly coloured body, the head and pronotum more clearly and evenly punctate, the elytra more clearly asperate and the spur of metatibia slightly hooked. The present new one also resembles *O. fuscopunctulatus* BOUCOMONT, but can be distinguished from the latter by the clypeus more distinctly pointed, the outer margin of clypeus less distinctly produced before fronto-genal borders, the cephalic horns slightly connected with each other at the base in male, the head and pronotum more closely and evenly punctate, and the spur of metatibia slightly hooked.

ARROW (1931, p. 317) and BALTHASAR (1963, p. 424) incorrectly treated *O. fuscopunctulatus* BOUCOMONT as a synonym of *O. luridipennis* BOHEMAN. I agree PAULIAN's (1945, p.120) treatment: the both are good species.

References (Additional)

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OCHI, T., 1992. Studies on the coprophagous scarab beetles from East Asia. 1. (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae). G. it. Ent., 6: 9-14.

A Study on the Elaterid-beetles of SHIBATA Collection from Taiwan, II.(Coleoptera: Elateridae) On the subfamily Pyrophorinae

By TAKASHI KISHII

Abstract Ten species of the Adelocerini, seven species of the Chalcolepidiini and two species of the Hemirhipini of the subfamily Pyrophorinae in the family Elateridae are reported from Taiwan, of which five are newly described as follows: *Adelocera* (*Brachylacon*) *shibatai, A.* (*B.*) *ami, A.*(*B.*) *takasago, Cryptalaus shibatai* and *Tetrigus taiwanus*.

Subfamily **Prophorinae**

Tribe Adelocerini

Adelocera (*Brachylacon*) *tumens* (CANDÈZE, 1873)

(Figs. 8 & 32)

Lacon tumens CANDÈZE, 1873, Mem. Soc. Sci. Liege, (2)5 : 4 (Japon) .
Wurai: 1 ex., April 9, 1970, H. NOMURA leg.

Adelocera (*Brachylacon*) *shibatai* KISHII sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 10 & 36)

MIWA(1931 & 1934) reported a taiwanese *Brachylacon*-species as *Lacon microcephalus* MOTSCHULSKY from some localities: Musha, Nishimura and Kuraru. After that, however, no other report on this species has been made from Taiwan up to date.

MOTSCHULSKY's species had originally described from Ceylon in 1858, and the present known habitats are wide from India, Sikkim, Burma, Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo, Singapore, Philippines, Cambodia, Tonkin to Taiwan by the works of CANDÈZE(1865, 1874 & 1891), FLEUTIAUX(1918 & 1927), MIWA(1931 &1934) and ÔHIRA(1967 & 1970).

CANDÈZE(1873) had firstly recorded this elaterid from Japan based on the material collected by LEWIS, but later in 1894 he published as a new species under the name of *Lacon difficilis* for this beetle. Japanese species, at one time, had been treated as a subspecies of *microcephalus* by several authors, but at present it has been recognized as an endemic species in Japan (West Honshû, Shikoku, Kyûshû, Is.Tsushima and the Nansei Archipelago) as *Adelocera* (*Brachylacon*) *difficilis* (LEWIS).

I fortunately had a good opportunity to examine some materials of Taiwanese *Brachylacon*-species through the courtesy of Mr. T.SHIBATA and his collaborators. As the result of my careful examination, these elaterids comprise 5 species, of which 3 are inedit without doubt. And, I believe

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[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. L, No. 2, pp. 89-102, pls. I-III, Dec., 1995]

that every one of these undescribed *Brachylacon*-species from Taiwan is undoubtedly isogenealogical with *difficilis* on account of having the simple elytral humeri without carination and the distinct well-limited mesotarsal grooves on metasternum.

Male, 3.2 × 1.3 - 3.8 × 1.7 mm; female, 3.3 × 1.4 - 3.4 × 1.4 mm. Rather robust, oval, plainly elevated above at pronotal disc and evenly longitudinally at elytra and ventral side, feebly expanded laterally and widest behind elytral humeri, subparallel-sided at posterior half of prothoracic sides, and wholly subshining. Entirely dark brown excepting for lateral sides and hind angles of pronotum, elytral humeri, apical part of elytra, most parts of ventral surface, antennae and legs more or less pale reddish brown. Scales dense long and recumbent, evenly clothed and dichromatic, namely made up with brown and whitish gray scales forming irregular patches on pronotum and about three transverse zigzag figures on elytra.

Head broad, subquadrate, subperpendicularly declined and rather faced ahead, flattened between eyes, weakly and broadly concave at frons, clearly roundly developed upon antennal sulci; relative extent across eyes and eye width in dorsal views as 22:6 (ca. 3.7 times) in male. and 27:7 (ca. 3.9 times) in female; frontal edge remarkably limited; surface with microscopical shagreenous sculptures all over and punctures circular deep, not so large and rather uneven.

Antennae rather thick, short and not exceeding bases of pronotal hind angles; relative length and width from basal joint to 5th as 12.5/6.5, 4.0/3.2, 3/3, 5.5/5.2 and 5.8/5.2 respectively (length/width)(fig. l-a, five basal and two apical joints, female); basal joint largest, distinctly massive and a little sinuated, 2nd short and axe-formed, 3rd subtriangular, 4th and 5th obviously roundly expanded ahead at anterior sides, 6th to l0th clearly triangular or subserrated, and 11th rather oval and plainly longer than l0th.

Pronotum subtrapezoid at anterior half and transversely quadrate at the posterior, obviously wider than length in median measurement, namely relative median length and maximum width as 35:50; lateral sides entire, weakly crenate near hind angles only (fig.1-b), feebly roundly expanded laterally before the middle, then sublinearly converging ahead, subparallel at latero-posterior sides, and slightly emarginated at frontal edge; disc remarkably and simply elevated above before the middle, without any nodule nor depression, abruptly and obliquely declining at rear slope, with a plain nodulous elevation at the middle before scutellum; hind angles (fig.1-b) short, rather rectangular, generally flattened, not divergent postero-laterally, without carination; posterior margin (fig.1-b) broadly notched at both sides of median elevation, with a distinct narrow transverse groove starting from antero-interior corner of notch and extending to near base of median elevation; punctures and general surface almost the same as those on head, but punctures a little sparser, and interstices between them wider than their diameters in average.

Scutellum (fig. 1-c) subshield-formed, feebly emarginated or narrowed at lateral sides near the middle, widest at frontal angles, subtriangular at hind part, entirely flattened, with large circular and sparse punctures.

Elytra suboval, a little narrower than base of prothorax at humeri, clearly expanded outwards before the middle, then gently roundly converging posteriorly; humeral angles simple, without carination; striae perfectly absent; punctures more or less similar to those on pronotum, but rather smaller and unequal in size.

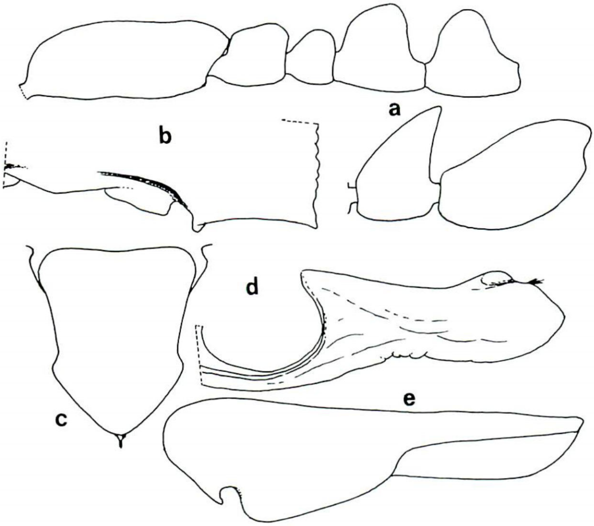


Fig. 1. *Adelocera* (*Brachylacon*) *shibatai* KISHII, sp. nov.
a. 5 basal and 2 apical joints of right antenna; b, posterior part of right hind angle of pronotum; c, scutellum; d, prosternal process in profile; e, left metacoxal plate.

Prosternum narrow and parallel-sided in posterior half, but remarkably enlarged in anterior half, with a pair of distinct straight carinae running from rear process to near anterior lobe along lateral sides; surface rather smooth with punctures large, not so dense and subirregularly punctured; anterior lobe broad, feebly declivous antero-inferiorly, weakly and transversely canaliculated at base, clearly margined at fore edge, with punctures smaller and unevener than those of sternal surface. Prosterno-pleural sutures single on each side, obviously sinuated forwards, antennal grooves deep and broad. Prosternal process in profile (fig. l-d) elongate, rather thick, and rounded at posterior end. Propleuron with a distinct tarsal groove along antennal groove, and well-limited at both sides. Metasternum with a pair of meso-tarsal grooves, which are conspicuously carinated at hind sides and roundly sinuated. Metacoxal plates as figured (fig.1-e); plainly narrowed at lateral half. Male genitalia and sclerotic structure in female bursa copulatrix as figured (fig. 36).

Holotype: ♀, and 2 isotypes, ♀♀, Mt.Yang-Ming in Taipei City, May 29, 1968, Y. HAYASHI leg. Paratypes: Mt.Yang-Ming in Taipei City, 1♀, April 17, 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; ditto, 1♀, May 8, 1971, Y. HAYASHI leg.; Shibuten Reservoir in Taoyuan Hsien, 1♂, July 27, 1969, Y. HAYASHI leg.; Lienhwachi in Nantou Hsien, 1♂, June 29, 1972, Y. MAÉDA leg.

Adelocera (*Brachylacon*) *ami* KISHII sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 11 & 37)

This new species of *Brachylacon* closely resembles the preceding *B. shibatai* and Japanese *B. difficilis* in the form and coloration, but it may be distinguishable from them by the combination of the following characters.

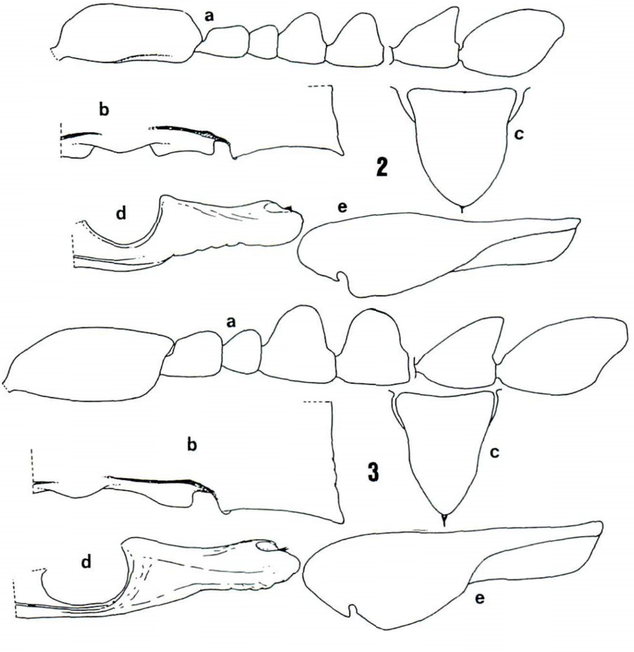
Male, 4.0 × 1.6 - 4 .2 × 1.7 mm; female, 3 .9× 1. 7 - 5.0 × 1.9 mm. Relatively robuster and larger than *shibatai*. Relative breadth between eyes and each eye width in dorsal view as 29:8 (ca. 3.6 times) in female and 30:9 (ca. 3.3 times) in male. Antennal joints (fig. 2-a, five basal and two apical joints, female) not so thick, with 2nd joint longer than width and 4th to 6th not so enlarged apically. Whole postero-lateral sides of pronotum not crenate (fig.2-b). Pronotal punctures more or less larger and denser than those in *shirozui*. Scutellum (fig. 2-c) subtriangular. Elytral punctures distinctly denser and larger than those in that in *shirozui*. Prosternal process in profile (fig. 2-d) not so thick. Metacoxal plates (fig. 2-e) gently narrowed outwards from near the middle Male genitalia as figured (fig 37- a b); median lobe plainly narrow at apical part (clearly broadened in *difficilis*); apico-lateral expansion of each lateral lobe relatively shorter and wider than *shibatai.* Sclerotic structure in female bursa copulatrix as figured (fig 37-c) more obviously sclerotized.

Holotype: ♀, Kenting Park in Pingtung Hsien, June 6, 1971, Y. MAÉDA leg. Paratypes: 1♂, Kenting Park in Pingtung Hsien, May 18, 1968, Y. HAYASHI leg.; ditto, 1♂,1♀, May 19,1968 Y. HAYASHI leg.; ditto, 1♀, August 13, 1969, Y. MAÉDA leg.; ditto, 1♀, March 15, 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; ditto, 1 ♂, 1♀, May 24, 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; ditto, 1 ♀, July 31, 1972, Y . MAÉDA leg.

Adelocera (*Brachylacon*) *takasago* KISHII sp.nov.

(Figs. 3, 12 & 38)

Male, 5.0 × 2.0 - 5.1 × 2.1mm. Robust, rather broad, oval, remarkably convex above at pronotal disc and elytra as well as below at ventral side, subparallel-sided at posterior half of pronotum and elytral humeri, roundly expanded outwards before the middle of elytra, and moderately shining all over. Entirely dark brown, with antennae, lateral borders of pronotum, apices of pronotal hind angles, scutellum, elytral bases, ventral surface and legs more or less paler. Scales long, distinctly dense, slightly curved, plainly growing out of punctures, completely recumbent, and mostly whitish mixed with some ferruginous brown scales, usually forming some patches on pronotum and three discrete or subzigzag lateral stripes on elytra by white scales. Head rather elongate-sub-



Figs. 2 & 3. *Adelocera* (*Brachylacon*) spp.
2, *Adelocera* (*Brachylacon*) *ami* KISHII, sp. nov.; 3, *Adelocera* (*Brachylacon*) *takasago* KISHII, sp. nov. a, 5 basal and 2 apical joints of right antenna; b, posterior part of right hind angle of pronotum; c, scutellum; d, prosternal process in profile; e, left metacoxal plate.

quadrate, conspicuously declivous antero-inferiorly, feebly convex above between eyes, with a small distinct hollow at the middle, subflattened behind frons, but broadly roundly concave behind anterior edge of frons, and clearly rounded upon antennal sulci; relative breadth across eyes to each eye in dorsal views as 31:11 (ca. 2.8 times); frontal groove entirely absent; frontal margin of head capsule ill-edged; antennal sulci rounded and small; vertical surface entirely glabrous, with punctures obviously large, circular, deep, dense and rather even, their interstices exceedingly narrow. Antennae short, not slender, hardly exceeding beyond bases of hind angles of pronotum; relative length / width from basal joint to 5th as 18/8, 5/4.2, 4.2/5, 8/8 and 8/8.2 respectively (fig. 3-a. five basal and two apical joints, holotype); basal joint massive, robust and subpillar-shaped, 2nd a little longer than width and subaxe-shaped, 3rd wider than length and triangular, 4th to 10th serrated, and 11th ovate and longer than width with a feeble excavation near apico-posterior side.

Pronotum obviously broad, simply and roundly convex above, without any median line, depression, nor nodule; relative median length to width as 37:50;lateral sides entire, generally not crenate, but weakly subcrenate near hind angles, feebly and roundly expanded outwards before the middle, then straight and subparallel posteriorly; rear slope flattened and well declivous postero-inferiorly; hind angles (fig. 3-b) flat, rather acutely pointed at apices, slightly divergent postero-laterally, without carination; posterior margin (fig. 3-b) with a pair of remarkable broad notches and of narrow transverse grooves running interiorly from notches to near median nodule; discal surface wholly glabrous, with punctures generally similar to those on vertical surface, but usually larger, a little sparser and unevener in density and size, and their interstices clearly narrower than their diameters in average.

Scutellum (fig. 3-c) triangular, flat, clearly declining antero-inferiorly, feebly emarginated at front edge, obtusely pointed at hind apex, with punctures small sparse and even.

Elytra oval, evenly roundly elevated above medio-longitudinally; basal span across humeral angles subequal to that of apices of hind angles of pronotum; lateral sides distinctly expanded outwards before the middle, then gently and roundly convergent posteriorly; humeri angulated and not carinated; striae entirely absent; punctures similar to those of pronotum, but more or less denser and a little smaller.

Prosternum oblong triangular, plainly enlarged at anterior part, longitudinally and well convex below, with a pair of plain linear carinations extending antero-divergently from sides of process to near the middle of sternum; punctures distinctly sparser and a little smaller than those on pronotum; anterior lobe hemicircular, slightly declivous in front, well-definedly and thickly margined at frontal edge, and shallowly transversely depressed at base. Prosterno-pleural sutures curved, single at sternal sides, conspicuously and deeply hollowed for reception of antennae at pleural sides. Prosternal process in profile (fig. 3-d) elongate, thick and rounded at hind end. Propleuron feebly depressed in the middle, with obvious well-limited protarsal grooves parallel to antennal grooves. Mesosternal cavity parallel-sided and a little concave behind the middle. Mesotarsal grooves on metasternum defined at posterior edge and roundly curved. Metacoxal plates (fig. 3-e) abruptly narrowed near the middle. Legs moderate. Male genitalia as figured (fig. 38).

Female unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Liukuei in Kaohsiung Hsien, May 31, 1989, K. BABA leg. Paratype: 1 ♂, Kenting Park in Pingtung Hsien, March 25, 1970, H. NOMURA leg.

This new species is remarkably robust and the largest among three taiwanese species described here. The holotype specimen was found in the collection of the late Dr. K. BABA, to whom I wish to set forth my hearty gratitude for his kind offering of this interesting elaterid, and moreover I would like to have a mass read for the peaceful repose of his soul.

Adelocera (*Brachylacon*) *shirozui shirozui* (ÔHIRA, 1967)

(Fig. 9)

Brachylacon (*Aganolacon*) *shirozui* ÔHIRA, 1967, Kontyû, 35 (1) : 55, Fig. 1, A (Nanshanchi in C. Formosa).

Musha : 1 ex., Aug. 7, 1969, Y. MAÉDA et T. KOBAYASHI leg., at light. Sungkang:1 ♂, Aug. 4, 1969, T. KOBAYASHI leg.

Lacon (*Sulcilacon*) *mausoni* HAYEK, 1973

(Figs. 24 & 28)

Adelocera sanguinea FLEUTIAUX, 1908, Bull. Soc. ent . France: 164 (Tonkin), junior secondary homonym of *Lacon sanguineus* CANDÈZE, 1863.

Lacon mausoni HAYEK, 1973, Bull. BM(NH), Ent., Suppl., 20: 71, replacement name for *Adelocera sanguinea* FLEUTIAUX, 1908.

Formosa without exact data: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 1968, native collector leg.

Lacon (*Alaotypus*) *puriensis* KISHII, 1991,

(Figs. 15 & 30)

Compsolacon maklini formosanus KISHII, 1966, Elateridae of Kyoto and its adjacent regions, Kyoto; 7(Puli in Formosa), junior secondary homonyn of *Lacon formosanus* BATES, 1866.

Lacon (*Alaotypus*) *puriensis* KISHII, 1991, Bull. Heian High Sch., 35: 2 & 3, Figs. 1, 12 & 24, replacement name of *Compsolacon maklini formosanus* KISHII, 1966.

Tanansha: 1 ex., June 9, 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.

Lacon (*Alaotypus*) *ramatasenseni* (MIWA, 1934)

(Figs. 14 & 31)

Adelocera ramatasenseni MIWA, 1934, Fauna Elat. Jap. Emp., Dept. Agr. Govt. res.Inst., Formosa, 65: 180, Pl. IX, fig. 20 (Musha & Arisan in Formosa). Funchifo: ♂, May 29, 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; 1 ex., June 25, 1972, ditto. *Lacon* (*Alaotypus*) *kintaroui* KISHII, 1990(Figs 23 & 27)

Lacon (*Alaotypus*) *kintaroui* KISHII, 1990, Trans. Essa ent.Soc.Niigata, (70): (14) & 24-26, Figs. 5, 21 & 45 (Mt. Nan-feng near Liukuei & Liukuei in Formosa).

Nanshanchi: 1♀, May 1, 1971, Y. HAYASHI leg.; 1♀, May 5, 1971, ditto.

Lanelater aequalis (CANDÈZE, 1857)

(Figs. 16 & 29)

Agrypnus aequalis CANDÈZE, 1857, Mon. Elat., 1. 25 & 26 (Indes Orientales).

Kenting Park: 4 exs. June 14, 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; 1 ex., June 15, 1972, ditto. Is Lanyu: 1 ex., July 16, 1972, Y. MAÉDA leg., at light. Taitung: 1ex., June 11, 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. Yuli: 1ex., July 5, 1972, Y. MAÉDA leg.; 1 ex., July 7, 1972, ditto, at light.

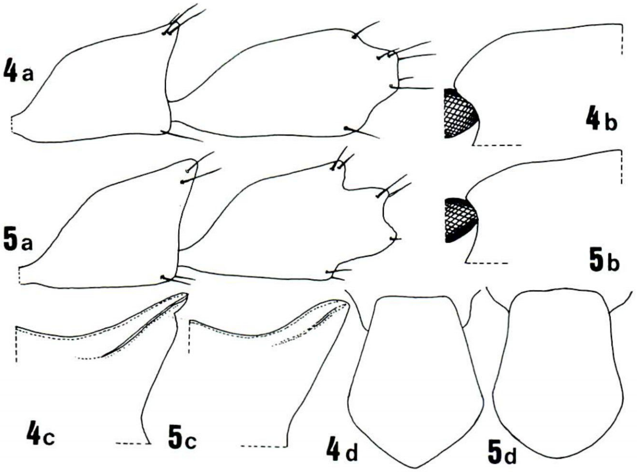
Tribe Chalcoepidiini

Cryptalaus larvatus larvatus (CANDÈZE, 1874)

(Figs. 20 & 33)

Alaus larvatus CANDÈZE, 1874, Mém. Soc. roy. Sci. Liège, (2)4: (121) & 141 (Chine: Shanghai).

Funchifo: 1♀ , Aug. 17, 1969, Y. MAÉDA et T. KOBAYASHI leg. Kenting Park: 4♂♂, April 10, 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1♂, May 21, 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; 1♀ , May 23, 1970, ditto; 1♀, Sept. 26, 1970, ditto; 4♂♂, 1♀, June 12, 1971, Y. MAÉDA leg., at light; 1♂, 1♀, June 13, 1971, ditto, at light; 1♀, June 15, 1971, ditto; 2♂♂, June 15, 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.; 1♂, Aug. 2, 1972, Y. MAÉDA leg., at light; 1♂, Aug. 3, 1972, ditto, at light. Liukuei: 1♀, June 22, 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. Liyutan: 1♂, Aug. 24, 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg. Musha: 1♂,1♀, May 5, 1970, A. RIN leg.; 1♀, June 1, 1970, ditto. Nanshanchi: 1♂, Aug. 3, 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1♀, Sept. 21, 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg., at light; 1♀, Sept. 22, 1970, ditto; 1♀, April 7, 1971, H. NOMURA leg.; 1♀, May 3, 1971, Y. HAYASHI leg.; 2♀♀, May to June, 1971, C. TOU leg.; 1♂, June 26, 1971, Y. MAÉDA leg. Formosa without exact data: 10♂♂ , 8 ♀♀, in 1968, native collector leg.



Figs. 4 & 5, *Cryptalaus* spp.

4. *Cryptalaus shibatai* Kishii sp. nov. 5. *C. yamato* (Nakane,1957). a, 2 apical joints of right antenna in female; b, antero-lateral side of pronotum; right hind angle of pronotum; d, scutellum.

Cryptalaus podargus (Candèze, 1874)

(Fig. 26)

Alaus podargus Candèze, 1874, Rev. Mon. Elat.: 125 (Luzon). Is. Lanyu: 1♀, 1969, without other data; 1♀, Aug. 21, 1970, T. Kobayashi leg.; 3♀♀, June 3, 1972, Y. Kiyoyama leg.

Cryptalaus elongatus (Miwa, 1929)

(Figs. 20 & 34)

Alaus elongatus Miwa, 1929, Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 19(102): 237 & 238 (Baibara in Formosa).

Kenting Park: 3♂♂, Aug. 12, 1969, Y. Maéda et T, Kobayashi leg., at light; 1♂, Aug. 13, 1969, ditto, at light; 1♂, April 8, 1970, T. Kobayashi leg.; 1♂, April 10, 1970, ditto; 1♂, 1♀, May 23, 1970, Y. Kiyoyama leg.;1♂, May 25, 1970, ditto; 1♂, June 12, 1971, Y. Maéda leg., at light; 1♂, June 13, 1971, ditto; 2♂♂, June 15, 1972, Y. Kiyoyama leg. Nanshanchi: 1♂, July 1, 1971, Y. Maéda leg. Formosa without exact data: 1♂, 1♀, in 1968, native collector leg.

Cryptalaus mus (MIWA, 1929)

(Figs. 21 & 35)

Alaus mus MIWA, 1929, Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 19 (102): 238 & 239 (Mt. Ari & Kwarenko in Formosa).

Lishan: 1♂, March 29, 1971, H. NOMURA leg. Sungkang: 1♀, March 8, 1970, without collector's name. Formosa without exact data: 2♂♂, in 1963 & 1968, native collector leg.

Cryptalaus berus (CANDÈZE, 1865)

(Fig. 22)

Alaus berus CANDÈZE, 1865, Élat. nouv. 1., Mém. cour. Acad. r. Sci. Belg., 17(1): 15 (Japon).

Alaus berus abrotanus OHIRA, 1966, Kontyû, 34(3): 215 (SungKang in C. Formosa).

Nanshanchi: 1♀, Aug. 1, 1969, Y. MAÉDA leg. Mt. Yang-Ming: 1♀, May 30, 1968, Y. HAYASHI leg. Formosa without exact data: 3♀♀, in 1968, native collector leg.

Cryptalaus shibatai KISHII sp. nov.

(Figs. 4 & 25)

In the general appearance, especially in the outline and maculation on the dorsal surface by dichromatic scales this new *Cryptalaus* appears to have a close relationship to a rare Japanese species *C. yamato* (NAKANE, 1957), of which the distribution is limited to some particular localities. As a result of careful examination by the comparison of both species, however the present Taiwanese elaterid may be distinguishable from the latter by the following characteristics.

Female, 29.1×8.9 - 35.3 × 11.0 mm. A little robuster, paler in general coloration, especially greyish scales on dorsal surface clearly paler and usually greyish white on ventral surface, whereas rather yellowish in *yamato*. Terminal joint of antenna (11th) (fig. 4-a) slightly notched at apex and both sides (in *yamato* distinctly notched, fig. 5-a). Antero-lateral sides of pronotum obviously roundly expanded (fig. 4-b)(in *yamato* slightly expanded, fig. 5-b). Hind angles of pronotum (fig. 4-c) rather acutely pointed at apices, each with a distinct small notch at apico-posterior edge, and conspicuously unicarinate (in *yamato* thickly and obtusely pointed, without any notch at hind edge and ill-definedly carinate, fig. 5-c). Scutellum (fig. 4-d) obtusely pointed at posterior end, but always rounded in *yamato* (fig. 5-d).

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Formosa without exact data, in 1965, native collector leg. Paratypes: 1♀, Formosa without exact data, in 1965, native collector leg.; 2♀♀, ditto, in 1968, native collector leg.

Anthracalaus chujoi (MIWA, 1939)

(Fig. 13)

Pristilophus chujoi MIWA, 1939, Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 29(186): 65 (Seto in Shintiku district, Formosa).

Formosa without exact data:1 ♂, in 1972, native collector leg.

Tribe Hemirhipini

Tetrigus babai KISHII, 1990

(Figs. 18 & 39)

Tetrigus babai KISHII, 1990, Trans. Essa ent. Soc. Niigata, (70):(16), 28 & 29, Figs. 7, 28 & 49 (Shun-yang Spa near Wushe in Taiwan).

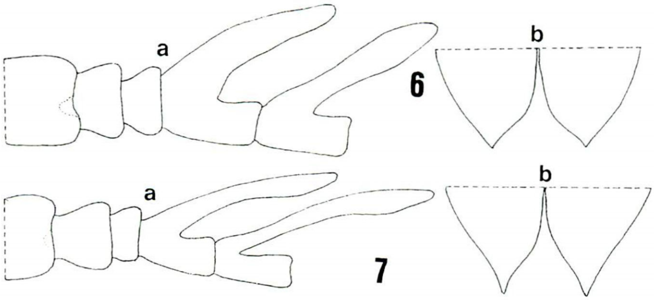
Nanshanchi:1 ♂, Aug. 3, 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♂,Sept. 21, 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg., at light; 1 ♂, Sept. 23, 1970, ditto, at light.

Tetrigus taiwanus KISHII sp. nov.

(Figs. 6, 17 & 40)

In the outline and coloration, this new species of *Tetrigus* almost agrees with *T. okinawensis* OHIRA, 1967 from the Nansei Archipelago, extent for the combination of the following structures.

Female, 16.3×4.1 - 19.2× 4.8 mm. More cylindrical. Head rather narrow,



Figs. 6 & 7. *Tetrigus* spp.
6, *Tetrigus taiwanus* KISHII sp. nov. 7, *T. babai* KISHII, 1990. a, 5 basal joints of right antenna; b, elytral apices

relative width across eyes to each eye in dorsal views as 61:22 (ca. 2.8 times) instead of ca. 3.7 times in *okinawensis*. Third antennal joint (fig. 6-a) scarcely smaller and shorter than preceding joint (in *okinawensis* clearly smaller and shorter, fig. 7-a). Each flabellum from 4th to 10th antennal joint plainly shorter than that of *okinawensis* (figs. 6-a & 7-a). Pronotal punctures distinctly sparser; their interstices almost as wide as their diameters or a little broader in average. Hind angles of pronotum rather thick, not so elongate. Scutellum feebly broader than that of *okinawensis*. Elytral apices (fig. 6-b) obtusely pointed (acute in *okinawensis*, fig. 7-b). Sclerotized structure in female bursa copulatrix as figured (fig. 40).

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Nanshanchi in Nantou Hsien, July 1, 1971, Y. MAÉDA leg., at light. Paratype: 1♀, Musha in Nantou Hsien, March 23, 1970, H. NOMURA leg.

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Explanation of plates 7 to 9

Plate 7, figs.8. *Adelocera* (*Brachylacon*) *tumens* (CANDÈZE, 1873), ♂, Wurai, 9.IV, 1970, H. NOMURA leg., 6.7 mm.

9. *Adelocera* (*Brachylacon*) *shirozui shirozui* (ÔHIRA, 1967), ♂, Musha, 7.VIII, 1969, Y. MAÉDA et T. KOBAYASHI leg., 4.8 mm.

10. *Adelocera* (*Brachylacon*) *shibatai* KISHII sp. nov., ♀, holotype, Mt. Yang-Ming,

29.V, 1968, Y. HAYASHI leg., 3.5 mm.

11. *Adelocera (Brachylacon) ami* KISHII sp. nov., ♀, holotype,Kenting Park, 16.VI, 1971, Y. MAÉDA leg.,
12. *Adelocera (Brachylacon) takasago* KISHII sp. nov., ♂, holotype, Liukuei, 31.V, 1989, K. BABA leg., 5.0 mm,
13. *Anthracalaus chujoi* (MIWA, 1939), ♀, Formosa without exact data, in 1972, native collector leg., 35.3 mm.
14. *Lacon (Alaotypus) ramatasenseni* (MIWA, 1934), ♂, Funchifo, 29.V, 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg., 14.9 mm.
15. *Lacon (Alaotypus) puriensis* KISHII, 1991, ♂, Tanansha, 9.VI, 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg., 13.9 mm.
16. *Lanelater aequalis* (CANDÈZE, 1857), ♀, Kenting Park, 15.VI, 1972,Y. KIYOYAMA leg., 33.4 mm.
17. *Tetrigus taiwanus* KISHII sp. nov., ♀, holotype, Nanshanchi, 1. VII, 1971, Y. MAÉDA leg., 16.2 mm.
18. *Tetrigus babai* KISHII, 1990, ♂, Nanshanchi, 3.VIII, 1970, T. KOBAYASHI leg., 31.3 mm.
19. *Cryptalaus elongatus* (MIWA, 1929), ♂, Kenting Park, 25. V, 1970. Y. KIYOYAMA leg. 29.4 mm.
20. *Cryptalaus larvatus larvatus* (CANDÈZE, 1874), ♂, Kenting Park, 12. VI, 1971, Y. MAÉDA leg., 29.7 mm.
21. *Cryptalaus mus* (MIWA, 1929), ♀, Sungkang, 8.III, 1970, collector indistinct, 28.3 mm.
22. *Cryptalaus berus* (CANDÈZE, 1865), ♀ , Nanshanchi, 1.VIII, 1969, Y. MAÉDA leg. 26.1 mm.
23. *Lacon (Alaotypus) kintaroui* KISHII, 1990, ♀, Roshan, 5.V, 1971, Y. HAYASHI leg., 16.5 mm.
24. *Lacon (Sulcilacon) mausoni* HAYEK, 1973, ♂, Formosa without exact data, in 1968, native collector leg., 18.3 mm.
25. *Cryptalaus shibatai* KISHII sp. nov., ♀, holotype, Formosa without exact data, in 1968, native collector leg., 35.3 mm.
26. *Cryptalaus podargus* (CANDÈZE, 1874), ♀, Formosa without exact data, in 1969, native collector leg., 32.5 mm.

Plate 8, figs. 27. *Lacon(Alaotypus) kintaroui* KISHII, 1990. a. male genitalia, paratype, Liukuei, 10.III, 1989, K. BABA leg.,(5211). b. sclerotic formation in female bursa copulatrix, Roshan, 5.V, 1971, Y. HAYASHI leg.(6039).

28. *Lacon (Sulcilacon) mausoni* HAYEK, 1973, male genitalia. Formosa without exact data, in 1968, native collector leg. (6038).
29. *Lanelater aequalis* (CANDÈZE, 1857), male genitalia. Yuli, 7.VII, 1972, Y. MAÉDA leg. (6275).
30. *Lacon (Alaotypus) puriensis* KISHII, 1991, male genitalia. Tanansha, 9.VI, 1972, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.(6042).
31. *Lacon (Alaotypus) ramatasenseni* (MIWA, 1934), male genitalia. Funchifo, 29.V, 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg.(6041).
32. *Adelocera (Brachylacon) tumens* (CANDÈZE, 1873), male genitalia. Wurai, 9. IV, 1970, H. NOMURA leg. (6044).
33. *Cryptalaus larvatus larvatus* (CANDÈZE, 1874), apical part of male genitalia.

Lushanwenchuan, 25-28. VII, 1984, A. SHINOHARA leg. (4597).

34. *Cryptalaus elongatus* (MIWA, 1929), apical part of male genitalia. Kenting Park, 25. V, 1970, Y. KIYOYAMA leg. (6054).

35. *Cryptalaus mus* (MIWA, 1929), apical part of male genitalia. Lishan, 29.III, 1971, H. NOMURA leg. (6055).

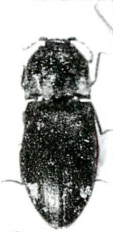
Plate 9, figs. 36. *Adelocera* (*Brachylacon*) *shibatai* KISHII sp. nov., a. paratype, male genitalia., Shihmen reservoir, 27. VII, 1969, T. KOBAYASHI leg.(6391). b. ditto, apical part of male genitalia. c. paratype, sclerotic formation in female bursa copulatrix, Mt. Yang-Ming, 29. V, 1968, Y. HAYASHI leg.(6373).

37. *Adelocera* (*Brachylacon*) *ami* KISHII sp. nov., a. paratype, male genitalia, Kenting Park, 19. V, 1968, Y. HAYASHI leg.(6395). b. ditto, apical part of male genitalia. c. paratype, sclerotic formation in female bursa copulatrix, Kenting Park, 31. VII, 1972, Y. MAÉDA leg. (6286).

38. *Adelocera* (*Brachylacon*) *takasago* KISHII sp. nov., a. paratype, male genitalia, Kenting Park, 25. III, 1970, H. NOMURA leg. (6387).

39. *Tetrigus babai* KISHII 1990, apical part of male genitalia, Nanshanchi, 23.IX, 1970,Y. KIYOYAMA leg.(6053).

40. *Tetrigus taiwanus* KISHII sp. nov., sclerotic formation in female bursa copulatrix, paratype, Musha, 23. III, 1970, H. NOMURA leg.(6052).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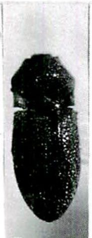
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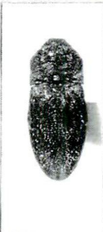
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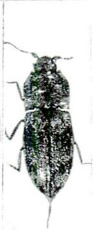
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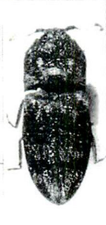
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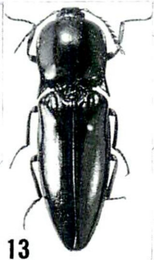
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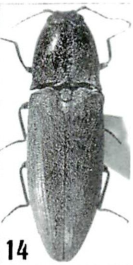
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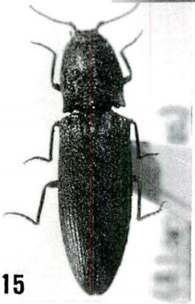
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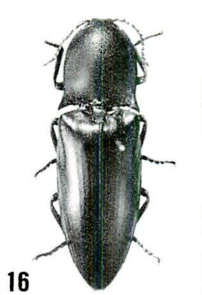
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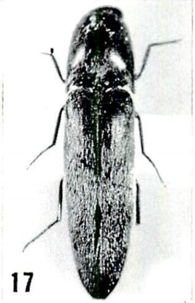
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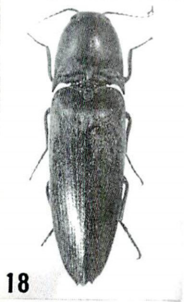
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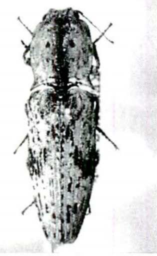
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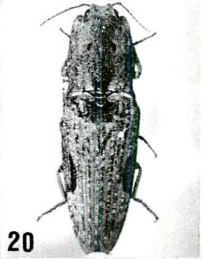
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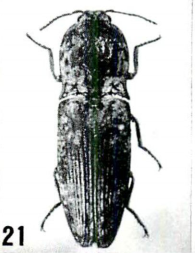
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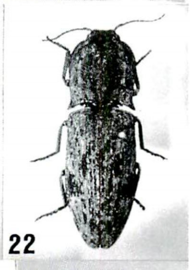
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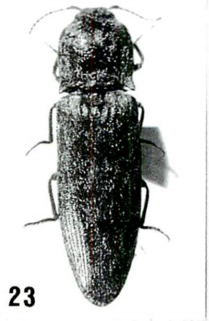
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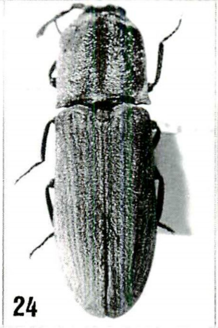
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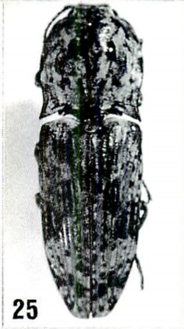
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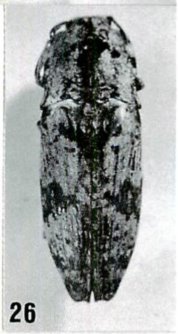
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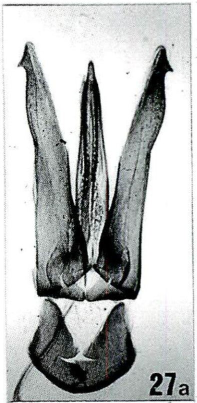
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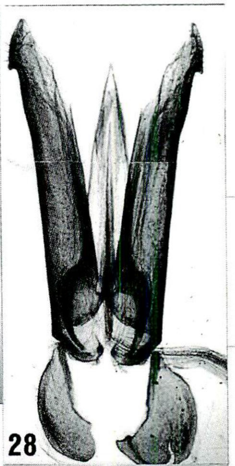
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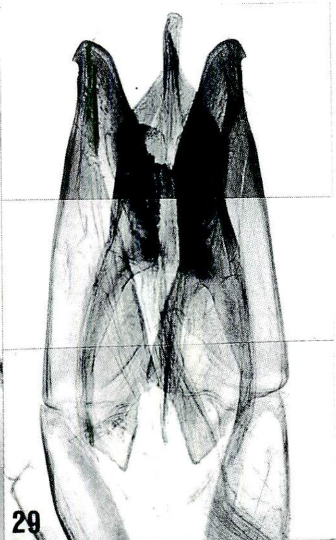
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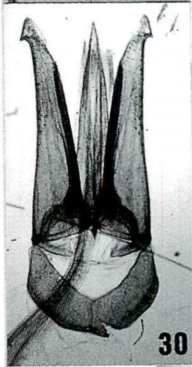
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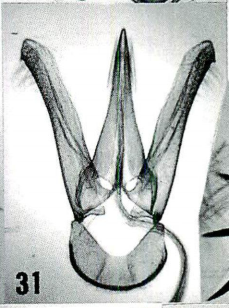
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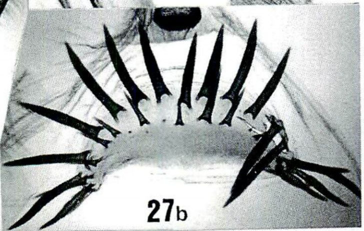
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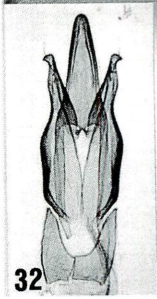
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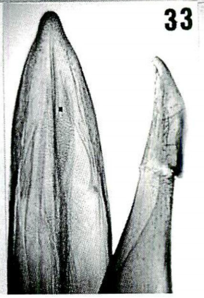
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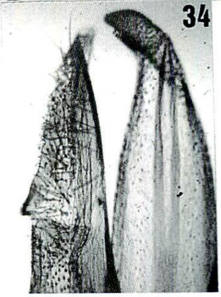
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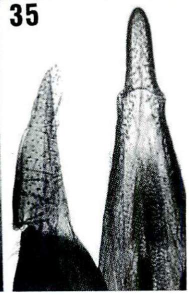
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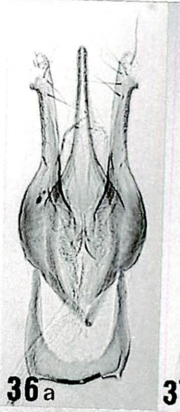

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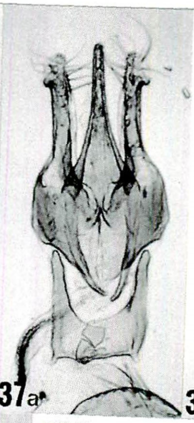

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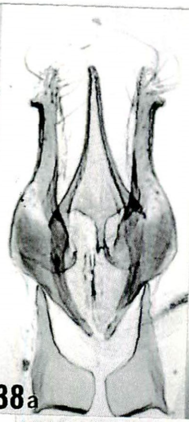

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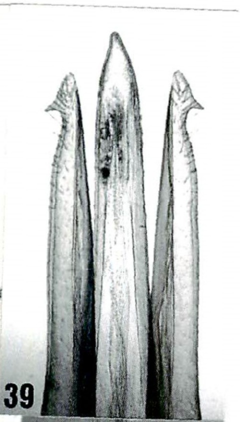

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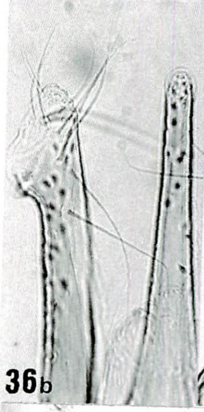

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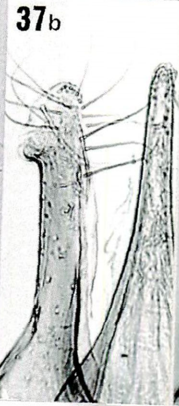

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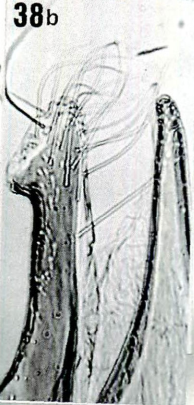

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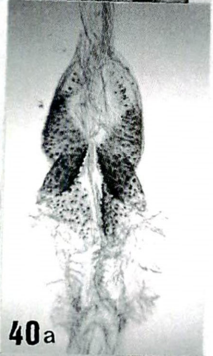

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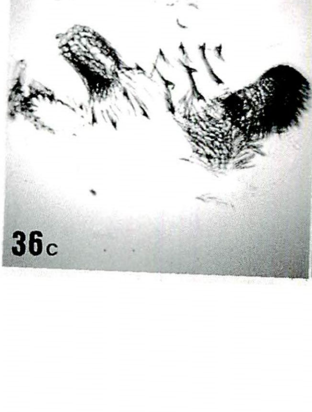

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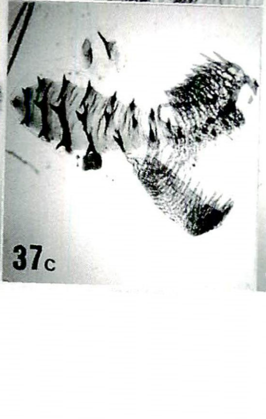

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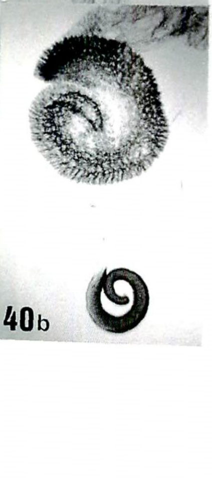

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Notes on the Species of Staphylinidae from Japan IX.

The descriptions of Three New Species of *Lobrathium* MULSANT et REY. (Coleoptera)

By TATEO ITO

E7-303, Otokoyama Yutoku 8, Yawata, Kyoto, 614 Japan

Abstract Three new species of the genus *Lobrathium* are described under the names of *L. ishizuchiense* sp.nov., *L. ryukyuense* sp.nov. and *L. amamiense* sp. nov.

I have had an opportunity of examining the holotype of *Lobrathium cribricolle* (SHARP) and the lectotype of *Lobrathium nudum* (SHARP) through the courtesy of Miss EMMA DE BOISE (The Natural History Museum, London). I am going to describe three new species allied to *L. cribricolle* and/or *L. nudum* with a yellow or reddish brown bloch on elytron, and additionally with a map (Fig. 6.) showing the distribution of *L. nudum, L. ryukyuense* sp.nov. and *L. amamiense* sp.nov.

Before going further I would like to express my cordial thanks to Mr.T.SHIBATA (Osaka) for his constant guidance and encouragement of my study on Staphylinidae, to Dr. P. M. HAMMOND (The Natural History Museum, London) and Dr. A. F. NEWTON, Jr.(The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago) for their kind loans of the valuable materials. And my indebtedness is also due to all the gentlemen whose names are printed in the sections of the type and specimens examined.

Lobrathium cribricolle (SHARP)

(Fig. 1.)

Lathrobium cribricolle SHARP, 1889, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (6)III:256. *Lathrobium cribricolle* : BERNHAUER et SCHUBERT, 1912, Coleopt. Cat., pars 40 (Staphylinidae III) : 257.

Lathrobium(Lobrathium) cribricolle: SCHEERPELTZ, 1933, Coleopt. Cat., pars 129 (Staphylinidae VII Suppelment. I) : 1274; ADACHI, 1955, J. Toyo Univ., (7) : 29.

Lobrathium(Lobrathium) cribricolle: ADACHI, 1957, J. Toyo Univ., (11) : 186; SHIBATA, 1977, Ann. Bull. Nichidai Sanko (20): 75.

Specimens examined: 1♂ (holotype), Suyama, Shizuoka Pref., 20~21.IV.1880, G. LEWIS leg.(The Natural History Museum, coll.); 1♂,1♀, Gozaishi Spa, Yamanashi Pref., 3.V.1990 and 8.VI.1994, K.HOSODA leg.; 1♀, Marunuma-Kogen, Gumma Pref., 29.IV.1991, T. ITO leg.

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. L, No. 2, pp. 103-112, Dec., 1995]

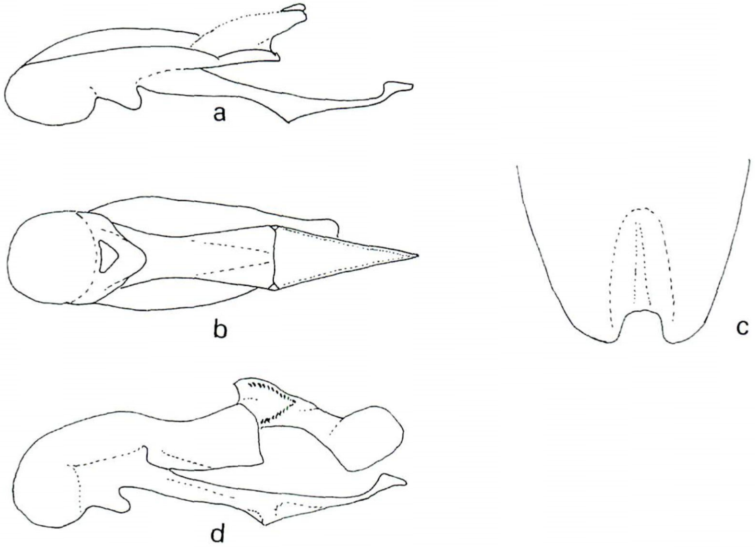

Fig. 1. *Lobrathium cribricolle* (SHARP)
a, d: aedeagus in lateral view, b: same in ventral view, c: outline of the 8th sternite in ♂-holotype specimen (d)- specimen from Gozaishi Spa(a,b,c).

Lobrathium ishizuchiense sp. nov.

(Fig.2.)

Body subcylindrical, a little shiny, black; elytra each with a small yellow spot in apico-lateral area; mandibles, basal segments of antennae and femora reddish brown; labrum darkened, maxillary and labial palpi, apical segments of antennae, tibiae and tarsi reddish yellow to brown; pubescence on body dark brownish black to black, those on appendices yellowish brown to dark brown. Length : 5.9-6.3 mm.

Head subquadrate, hardly longer than wide, coarsely, closely and deeply punctate except that frons apparently sparsely so and clypeus impunctate, the punctures umbilicate, considerably coarser and sparser on vertex than on postgenae; eyes moderately sized, the longitudinal diameter nearly equal to a half the length of postgena, postgenae subparallel-sided and widely angulate toward neck, antennae moniliform, robust, slightly incrassate distad, rather long and passing over the middle of pronotum, all segments distinctly longer than wide, 1st segment largest, very robust and more than 1.5 times as long as 2nd which is a little shorter than 3rd, each segment of 4th to 6th shorter than the following one, 7th to 10th subequal in length to each other, 11th conical and distinctly longer than 10th. Ventral surface of head coarsely and rather sparsely punctate, the punctures not umbilicate and becoming sparser laterad, mentum clearly depressed on both sides, submentum coarsened, gular plate smooth, gular sutures fairly separated and subparallel to each other.

Pronotum ovate (length/width = 1.20), longer (1.11 : 1.00) and a little narrower (0.98 : 1.00) than head, subparallel-sided, feebly narrowed behind, coarsely, closely and somewhat irregularly punctate in arrangement, the punctures evidently coarser and a little sparser than on head; vestigial median line short, placed only near base and slightly depressed on sides and in front as in the preceding species, lateral margins invisible when viewed from above, but thick throughout as well as both apical and basal margins.

Elytra longitudinally oblong, subparallel at sides, hardly widened apicad, wider (1.24 : 1.00) and longer (1.26 : 1.00) than pronotum, ratio of length at shoulders to width at the widest point near apex about 1.22; surface with punctures much coarser than on pronotum, arranged in somewhat irregular rows,

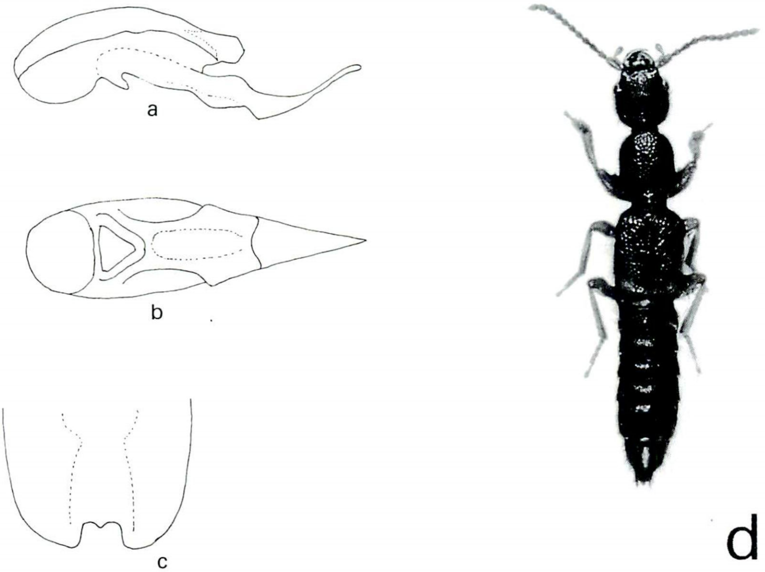

Fig. 2. *Lobrathium ishizuchiense* sp. nov.
a,b and c: ditto, d: dorsal view of body.

especially disarranged by rugosities near suture and becoming a little finer in size laterad; pleural margins fairly thick, pleural keels moderately observable except both extremities, each elytral spot small, a little transversely oval in shape, located at apico-lateral area of elytron, not touching at both apical and lateral margins, the shorter diameter of spot about one-fifth as long as humeral length. Wings well developed and functional. Scutellum distinctly and rather finely punctate. Prosternum wholly coarsened, mesosternum also uneven and metasternum finely and sparsely punctate.

Abdomen slightly expanded laterad, increasing in width gently toward 7th segment, then decreasing in width rather rapidly toward the apicalmost segment; all segments scarcely microsculptured; each base of tergites with punctures coarse, rather weak and becoming finer and sparser posteriad, those on each sternite a little coarser than on the opposite tergite. In male, 4th to 8th sternites depressed along the middle respectively as follows: 4th-sternal depression very feeble or not observable, 5th-sternal depression weak, 6th-sternal depression moderate, 7th-sternal depression deep, wide, U-shaped and with closer punctures than on outside except a narrow, triangular and impunctate space along the middle, apical margin of 7th sternite faintly bisinuate in middle, 8th-sternal depression constricted in middle, partitioned into two parts by the constriction, in which the basal part wide and almost impunctate, the apical part relatively narrower, with fine black granules except for median space very narrow, smooth and not running to apical marginal excision, the excision widely oblong in outline and provided with a small process like an epimeron at middle.

Legs with profemora very robust and protarsi usually dilated in both sexes.

Aedeagus moderately sclerotized except dorsal side, with a ventral projection heavily sclerotized, lanceolate in shape, narrowed at basal fourth, widest near middle, slightly depressed along the middle, sharply pointed at the tip, when viewed from lateral sides, waving complicately, slender and not thickened at apex.

Holotype : ♂, Mt.Ishizuchi, Ehime Pref., 23.V.1992, I. OKAMOTO leg. (T.SHIBATA coll.). Paratypes : 1♂, 2♀♀, same locality as the holotype, 28.IV.1992 and 23 & 24.V.1992, I. OKAMOTO leg.; 1♀, Mt.Ishizuchi, Tsuchigoya (1400 m), Ehime Pref., 11-18.VIII.1980, S.+J. PECK leg. (Mt.Kamegamori, Siraza Pass (1500 m), Berl. Fagus logs + litter) (The Field Museum of Natural History, coll.); 1♂, Odamiyama, Ehime Pref., 13.VI.1992, I. OKAMOTO leg.; 1♂,1♀, ditto, 1.V.1994, E. YAMAMOTO leg.

Although the present species is closely related to *Lobrathium cribricolle* (SHARP) in having the body subcylindrical in structure and the pronotum without a distinct smooth line along middle, it is easily distinguishable from the latter by the ventral projection of aedeagus quite different in shape, the apex of aedeagus not thickened, the depressions of the male abdominal sternites clearly deeper corresponding, the male 8th-sternal excision with a small process at the middle and the body a little slenderer.

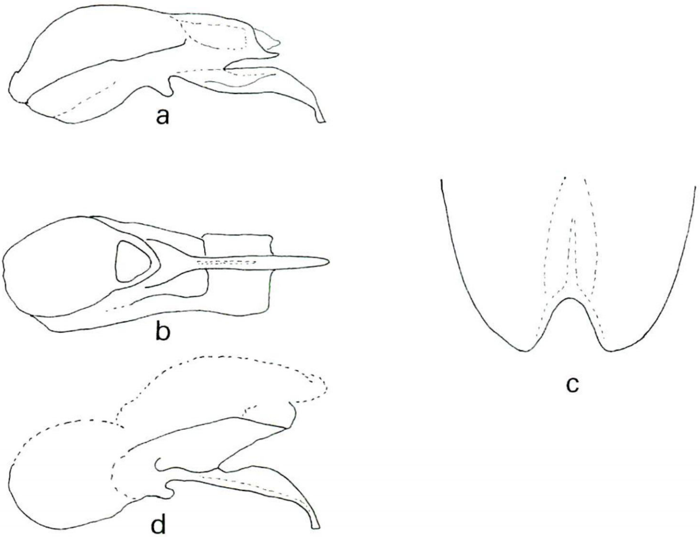

Fig. 3. *Lobrathium nudum* (SHARP).
a,d: aedeagus in lateral view, b: same in ventral view, c: outline of the 8th sternite in ♂ of lectotype specimen (d) and specimen from Kamagari(a,b,c).

Lobrathium nudum (SHARP)

(Fig. 3.)

Lathrobium nudum SHARP, 1874, Trans.ent.Soc.Lond. : 55.

Lathrobium nudum: BERNHAUER et SCHUBERT, 1912, Coleopt. Cat., pars 40 (Staphylinidae III): 264.

Lathrobium (*Lobrathium*) *nudum*: SCHEERPELTZ, 1933, Coleopt.Cat., pars 129 (Staphylinidae VII--Supplement. I) : 1280; ADACHI, 1955, J.Toyo Univ.,(7) : 29.

Lobrathium (*Lobrathium*) *nudum* : ADACHI, 1957, J.Toyo Univ., (11): 186; SHIBATA, 1977, Ann. Bull. Nichidai Sanko (20) : 75.

Specimens examined : 1♂,1♀ (lectotype and paralectotype), Japan(Nagasaki), G.LEWIS leg.(The Natural History Museum, coll.); 1♂, Shirachi, Shimabara, Nagasaki Pref., 16.V.1993, S. IMASAKA leg.; 1♂, Narao, Nakadori Is.(Goto Iss.), Nagasaki Pref., 9.V.1994, S. IMASAKA leg.; 1♂, Nagahama, Shimokoshiki Is., Kagoshima Pref., 18.VI.1982, S. IMASAKA leg.; 1♀, Miyanoura, Yakushima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 29.IV.1984, T. ITO leg.; 2♂♂,2♀♀, Yudomari, Yakushima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 2 & 4.V.1984, T. ITO leg.; 1♀, Kurio, Yakushima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 3.V.1984, T. ITO leg.; 1♂,5♀♀, Kamagari-cho, Kamikamagari Is., Hiroshima Pref., 4.XII.1988 and 8.III.1989, I. OKAMOTO leg.

Lobrathium ryukyuense sp. nov.

(Fig. 4.)

Body slender, subcylindrical, a little shiny, black; elytra each with a reddish brown spot in apical area, 8th segment of abdomen rather widely and 9th one wholly reddish, ventral side of body generally reddish brown to black, mandibles, labrum, basal segments of antennae, femora reddish brown, maxillary and labial palpi, some intermediate segments of antennae slightly darkened, remainings of antennae, tibiae and tarsi slightly lighter in color; pubescence yellowish to blackish brown.

Length : 5.0-6.8 mm.

Head subquadrate, a little wider than long (1.07 : 1.00), coarsely, rather closely punctate except impunctate clypeus, the punctures sparser on vertex and frons than on postgenae, eyes slightly prominent, the longitudinal diameter a little shorter than postgena, postgenae slightly and sublinearly narrowed behind, and widely angulate near neck, antennae robust, rather long and almost reaching base of pronotum, all segments clearly longer than wide, 1st segment largest and about 1.5 times as long as 2nd which is a little shorter than 3rd, 4th to 9th gradually shortened in length distad, 10th distinctly shorter than 11th but subequal to the preceding one. Ventral surface of head more regularly, less coarsely punctate than on the dorsal surface, mentum and gular plate nearly smooth, submentum coarsened, gular sutures widely separated from each other, subparallel but slightly approximate in middle.

Pronotum oblong-oval, slightly widened behind, widest at basal third, longer than wide (1.28 : 1), fairly longer (1.31 : 1) and a little narrower (0.95 : 1) than head, coarsely, closely, and more or less irregularly punctate in arrangement except for median line clearly impunctate

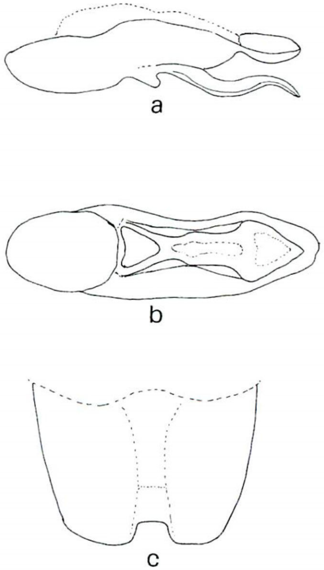

Fig. 4. *Lobrathium ryukyuense* sp. nov.
a: aedeagus in lateral view, b: same in ventral view, c: outline of the 8th sternite

from base to apex but slightly narrowed in middle, the punctures similar in size to those on head; apical angles a little more weakly arcuate than basal angles, lateral margins invisible from above.

Elytra relatively long and wide, longer than wide (1.24 : 1.00), subparallel at sides, longer (1.24 : 1.00) at shoulders and distinctly wider (1.28 : 1.00) than pronotum; surface with punctures coarser than on pronotum, and arranged in somewhat irregular rows; elytral spot placed at apical fourth, rather ill-defined in borderline, touching at apical margin but neither at lateral margin nor at sutural line; pleural margins distinctly thickened and pleural keels moderately observable except near shoulders. Wings probably functional. Scutellum rather finely punctate. Prosternum almost smooth apicad and transversely rugulose basad, mesosternum coarsened and metasternum finely and uniformly punctate.

Abdomen slightly expanded laterad, 7th segment wider than the others; all segments faintly microsculptured; basal segments finely and obsoletely punctate, apical segments more finely and clearly punctate. In male, 7th sternite depressed along middle, the depression U-shaped, smooth, impunctate, provided with a pair of tubercles at base, and seemingly ascending apicad owing to the basal tuberculate prominences, apical margin of 7th sternite scarcely emarginate in middle, 8th sternite rather shallowly depressed throughout, the depression constricted near the middle, almost impunctate on basal half, furnished on apical half with fine black granules in front of apico-marginal excision, which is shallow and trapezoidal in outline.

Aedeagus relatively small, moderately sclerotized except dorsal side, with a ventral lamella, which is spade-like in shape, slightly depressed along middle, curved ventrad near the middle, slightly reversed at apex and subpointed at the tip.

Holotype : ♂, Kametsu, Tokunoshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 29.III.1966, T. ITO leg. (T.SHIBATA coll.). Paratypes : 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype; 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, same locality as holotype, 27.III.1966, T.ITO leg.; 4 ♂♂, Hatsuno, Amami-Oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 31.III, 1 & 4.IV.1966, T. ITO leg.; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, ditto, 30.III & 1.IV.1969, Y. MAEDA leg.; 1 ♀, Shimmura, Amami-Oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 14.V.1960, T. SHIBATA leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ditto, 28.III.1969, K.TANIZAWA leg.; 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Nishinakama, Amami-Oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 4 & 5.IV.1969, K. TANIZAWA and Y. MAEDA leg.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Naze, Amami-Oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 5.IV.1966, T. ITO leg.; 1 ♂, Asani, Amami-Oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 24.III.1967, H. NOMURA leg.; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Sonae, Yonaguni Is., Okinawa Pref., 25 & 27.III.1965, T. ITO leg.

Specimens examined : 1 ♂ (teneral), Benaki-Rindo, Okinawa-Honto Is., Okinawa Pref., 2.IV.1987, M. SAWAI leg.; 1 ♂, Yonaguni Is., Okinawa Pref., 15.IV.1963, H. NOMURA leg.

The present species is immediately distinguishable from *Lobrathium nudum* (SHARP) in having the aedeagus differently constructed, the ventral projecting lamella of which is wide and reversely curved apicad, the depression of the 8th abdominal sternite in the male without any distinct impunctate canals along the middle and furnished with some black granules before the marginal excision, the excision shallower and quite different in manner, the intermediate segments of antennae more elongate in proportion, the elytral spot smaller, and the abdomen wholly with a faint microsculpture.

Lobrathium amamiense sp.nov.

(Fig. 5.)

Body slender, subdepressed above rather than subconvex, a little shiny, brownish black to black, elytra vaguely reddish on apical half, 7th segment of abdomen rather narrowly, 8th and 9th wholly reddish brown as well as greater part of ventral side, mouth parts, antennae and legs; pubescence yellowish to brownish black.

Length : 5.6-6.3 mm.

Head subquadrate, a little longer than wide (1.07 : 1), with punctures coarse and close, becoming closer posteriad, those on frons and vertex coarser and sparser than on postgenae, clypeus impunctate, eyes moderately sized and not prominent, the longitudinal diameter nearly as long as a half the length of postgena, postgenae parallel-sided and widely angulate to neck; antennae rather long and robust, hardly reaching base of pronotum, all segments distinctly longer than wide, 1st segment large, about twice as long as the shortest 2nd, 3rd distinctly longer than the preceding segment, and slightly shortened distad to 10th, 11th elongate-conical, a little longer than 3rd and fairly longer than 10th. Ventral surface of head less coarsely and more regularly punctate than on the dorsum.

Pronotum oblong-ovate (length /width = 1.33), longer (1.15 : 1.00) and narrower (0.93 : 1.00) than head, subparallel at sides, similarly but more or less sparsely punctate than on head, median line wholly smooth, slightly narrowed in middle due to discal punctures which are disarranged in a few places, lateral margins invisible from above but distinctly thickened besides both apical

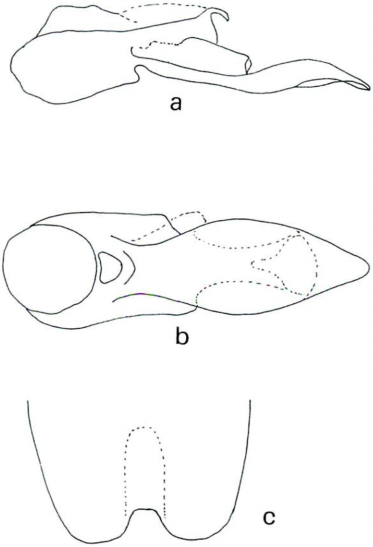

Fig. 5. *Lobrathium amamiense* sp. nov.
a: aedeagus in lateral view, b: same in ventral view, c:outline of the 8th sternite in ♂.

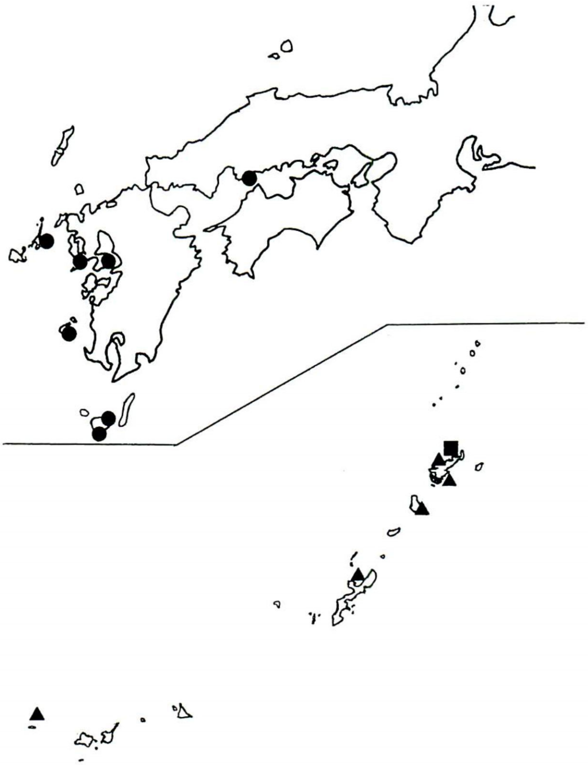

Fig. 6. Distribution map of *Lobrathium* spp.
●: *Lobrathium nudum* (SHARP), ▲: *Lobrathium ryukyuense* sp. nov., ■: *Lobrathium amamiense* sp. nov.

and basal ones.

Elytra slightly dilated behind, widest at apical fourth, longer at shoulders (1.25 : 1.00) than wide, wider (1.23 : 1.00) and longer (1.15 : 1.00) than pronotum; surface coarsely, obsoletely and striately punctate, pleural keels evanescent near shoulders. Abdomen slightly expanded laterad, with punctures on each tergite coarse at base and fine at apex, those on each sternite similar to the corresponding tergite. In male, 5th to 8th sternites more or less depressed along middle, 5th-sternal depression scarcely weak, 6th-sternal depression rather shallow, 7th-sternal depression distinct, widened apicad and bearing very narrow impunctate space along middle, 8th-sternal depression divided into two parts at basal third, in which the basal part is relatively shallow, the apical one is deep, furnished with fine black granules except median very narrow space just before the marginal excision, the excision rather fine and semicircular in outline.

Aedeagus composed of ill-sclerotized dorsal part and well-sclerotized ventral lamella; the ventral lamella symmetrical, large, widely dilated and feebly serrate laterad in middle, slightly reversed apicad in curvature, its apex not pointed.

Holotype : ♂, Nishinakama, Amami-Oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref, 1.III.1962, N. OHTANI leg. (T. SHIBATA coll.). Paratypes : 1♀, same data as holotype; 1♀, same locality as holotype, 4.IV.1969, Y. MAEDA leg.; 1♀, Shimmura, Amami-Oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 14.V.1960, T. SHIBATA leg.; 5♂♂,3♀♀, Hatsuno, Amami-Oshima Is., Kagoshima Pref., 4.IV.1966, T. ITO leg.

The present species is related to *Lobrathium yoshidai* (ADACHI) in the large ventral lamella of aedeagus and in the slightly depressed body, but it is easily separable from the latter by the male abdominal sternites differently modified, the ventral lamella of aedeagus wider and not constricted in middle, the eyes larger in size and the body differently coloured.

Additional reference

ITO,T., 1995. Notes on the species of Staphylinidae from Japan VIII. The descriptions of three new species and a new subspecies of the genus *Lobrathium* MULSANT et REY (Coleoptera). Ent. Rev. Japan, 50:

Correction

The following title should be amended.

Note on the Species of Staphylinidae from Japan, VII (Coleoptera) (T. ITO, 1995, Ent. Rev. Japan 50(1): 27) = Notes on the...........

Studies on Asian Carabidae, XI

Species of the Genus *Oxycentrus* CHAUDOIR (3)
(Harpalini, Carabidae, Coleoptera)

By NOBORU ITO

Abstract *Oxycentrus giganteus* and *O. ivani* from Thailand, *O. gusenleitneri* from Luzon Is. in the Philippines, and *O. parvus*, *O. oblongicollis* and *O. punctatus* from Borneo Is. in Malaysia are described.

Introduction

In this paper I am going to describe six new species of genus *Oxycentrus* CHAUDOIR, *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *giganteus* and *O.* (s. str.) *ivani* from Thailand, *O.* (s. str.) *gusenleitneri* from the Philippines and *O. parvus*, *O.* (*Oxycentropsis*) *oblongicollis* and *O.* (*Oxycentropsis*) *punctatus* from Borneo Is. *O. ivani* and *O. oblongicollis* have the well reduced hind wings and the body form is different from the usual species of the genus.

I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. ALES SMETANA and Dr. YVES BOUSQUET of Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Dr. FRITZ GUSENLEITNER of Landesmuseum, Linz, Dr. FRITZ HIEKE of Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Dr. IVAN LÖBL of Muséum d'Historie naturelle, Genéve, for their kindly offering many valuable materials. I dedicate the names of Dr. F. GUSENLEITNER and Dr. I. LÖBL to the specific name. Also I heartily thank Mr. TAICHI SHIBATA, Osaka, for his continuous guidance to my study.

Oxycentrus (s. str.) *giganteus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 2 & 8)

Body large and narrow, rather convex, pitchy black, shiny, without iridescent lustre; palpi and basal two antennal segments light brown, the remaining antennal segments and tarsi brown, mandibles dark reddish brown.

Head gently and uniformly convex, narrow, two-thirds the width of pronotum, very sparsely and microscopically punctate; clypeus flat, weakly inclined in front, straight apically, with a deep groove running behind from pore of seta at each side and not reaching each end of clypeal suture which is clearly marked, but is not very deep, and is even throughout or a little stronger laterally in depth; frontal impressions deeply engraved, slant in front of themselves; eyes not large and well prominent, but not convex like *Oxycentrus melas* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL); temples short, abruptly contracted behind and roundly meeting with neck constriction; genuine ventral margin of eye separated from buccal fissure

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[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. L, No. 2, pp. 113-124, pls. IV-V, Dec., 1995]

by very narrow space; mandibles sharpened apicad, less elongate than usual, gently curved inwards and not pointed at tips, left mandible slightly produced at retinacular tooth, the tooth of right mandible rather well produced and blunt at tip; antennae submoniliform, short and extending a little beyond pronotal base, 3rd segment more or less dilated distad, pubescent in apical half, as long as the 4th and two-fifths longer than the 2nd; 3rd segment of labial palpus moderately tumid, with sparse short setae, as long as the 2nd, 2nd bearing two long setae and two short setae along front margin, bisetose at apex; ligula weakly expanded distad, rounded or straightly oblique at apical corners, adnate to paraglossae to a little behind apex; paraglossae prolonged forwards from ligula, gradually divergent at external sides, narrow in portions free from ligula; median tooth of mentum distinct, produced a little beyond apical level of lateral lobe, epilobes relatively expanded in front; surface mostly not microsculptured, obscurely microlined only near supraorbital setae.

Pronotum subquadrate, widest at apical two-fifths, one-fourth to one-fifth wider than long, evenly and rather well convex, smooth on disc, sparsely and coarsely punctate in lateral furrows, basal foveae and basal part of median line; sides rather clearly curved in front and almost straightly and gently contracted behind from the widest point, slightly sinuate behind the point, thickly bordered throughout, the border rudimentary at basal angles; apex very shallowly emarginate and entirely bordered, widely rounded at apical angles; base one-fifth wider than apex, very weakly bisinuate or arcuate; basal angles obtuse, angularly rounded, edentate at tips; lateral furrows narrow in apical half, thence gradually widened behind and linked with basal foveae which are moderately large, not concave and weakly rugged; both front and hind transverse impressions obsolete or the frontal one only vaguely visible; median line clearly marked but fine in apical two-thirds, deeply engraved and widened in the remaining portion; microsculpture detected only in lateral furrows and basal foveae, obscurely carved in an isodiametric meshes.

Hind wings entire. Elytra subovally elongate, eight- to nine-elevenths longer than wide, abruptly declivous near sides, weakly convex on disc; apices not produced, separated from each other, narrowly rounded at tips, with sutural angles not angulate; bases hardly emarginate, humeral angle very obtuse and angulate, not toothed at tip; striae narrow and deep, finely crenulate, scutellar striole very short; intervals convex even on disc in the holotype and a little less convex in some paratypes, 3rd interval with four or five setiferous pores in apical fourth; marginal series widely separated medially, consisting of 8 + (10-12) umbilicate pores; surface vaguely and transversely microlined in the holotype and a little more clearly carved in some paratypes.

Ventral surface sparsely and rather coarsely punctate in mesosternum, laterally so in metasternum and on metepisterna, finely and sparsely so in preepisterna; metepisternum elongate and fully contracted behind, seven- to nine-tenths longer than wide; abdomen bearing very short sparse pubescence along middle of 2nd to 5th segments, 6th bisetose at each side and widely and weakly arcuate at apex in both sexes.

Fore tibia clearly sulcate in dorsal side, deeply incised in external half, hexaspinous apico-externally; 1st fore tarsal segment in ♂ bearing adhesive squamae only at apex on ventral side, 1st mid tarsal segment in ♂ without the squamae, hind tarsus four-fifths in ♂ and three-fourths in ♀ the width of head including eyes, 1st segment a little shorter than 2nd and 3rd together (0.94 in ratio) and two-thirds the 2nd, 4th one-third shorter than the 3rd, claw segment bisetose ventrally along each side.

Aedeagus (Fig. 8) more or less thick and gently arcuate; apex knob-shaped, obliquely hooked above and below; apical lobe subquadrate, rounded at tip; inner sac mostly occupying apical part, armed with many sclerites. Stylus (Fig. 8-F) slender, acute at tip, with a long seta before tip at internal margin and with a small spine at basal corner of ventro-external margin; basal part quadrisetose at apico-external corner; valvifer bearing two short setae at apex.

Length: 9.2-11.5 mm. Width: 3.2-3.8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Kohn Kaen, northeast Thailand, 23. XI. 1980, S. SAOWAKONTHA leg. (preserved in the Museum of Humboldt University); paratype: 1 ♂, same data as the holotype, 1 ♀, same locality and collector as the holotype, 24. VI. 1980; 1 ♂, Pakchong, Thailand, 2. XII. 1957, E. MUNROE leg.; 1 ♀, Karikal, Pondicherry State, South India, II. 1966, P.S.N; 1 ♀, Semarang, Thailand, DRESCHER leg.

The new species resembles *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *melas* (SCHMIDT-GÖBEL), but is readily distinguished from the latter by the body larger in size, the mandibles less elongate and the humeral angles not toothed.

Oxycentrus (s. str.) *gusenleitneri* sp. nov.

(Figs. 3 & 10)

Body elongate, pitchy black, shiny, without iridescent lustre; labrum and lateral margins of pronotum reddish brown, palpi, antennae and legs light reddish brown, middle areas of mandibles blackish brown.

Head uniformly convex, relatively wide, about seven-tenths of pronotal width, with interocular space wide and two-thirds the width of head, very sparse and minutely punctate; labrum transverse, widely and shallowly notched at apex; clypeus gently raised, not rugose though with a deep longitudinal groove behind a seta at each side and extending end of clypeal suture which is clearly marked; frontal impressions arcuately divergent behind, very deep, reaching eyes; eyes not large, gently prominent; temples feebly swollen, more or less long, three-tenths of eye length; genuine ventral margin of eye rather widely separated from buccal fissure; mandibles rather long and clearly curved inwards, retinacular tooth of left mandible wide and blunt, the tooth of right mandible small and sharp; antennae missing 5th to 11th segments, 3rd pubescent in apical half, one-tenth longer than the 4th and about one and a half the 2nd; 3rd segment of labial palpus elongate-oval; paraglossae rather wide, free from ligula just behind its apex, the free part of it trapezoidal; epilobes of mentum relatively widened apicad; microsculpture invisible under 80× magnification.

Pronotum subquadrate, not wide, a little less than one and one-tenth as wide as long, well elevated, widest at apical third, mostly smooth except for median line, basal foveae and lateral furrows sparsely and coarsely punctate; sides weakly arcuate in front and almost straightly oblique behind from the widest point, feebly sinuate before base, with thick borders; apex very shallowly emarginate, entirely bordered; base one-fifth wider than apex, weakly oblique at sides and truncate between them; apical angles not produced and narrowly rounded; basal angles subrectangular, blunt at tips; lateral furrows carved in a line throughout; basal foveae small and shallow, isolated from lateral furrows; front and hind transverse impressions obsolete; median line deeply and widely engraved and reaching apex and base; microsculpture detectable only in lateral furrows, composed of fine and obscure isodiametric meshes.

Hind wings entire. Elytra oblong, three-fifths longer than wide, parallel-sided, evenly and strongly convex, impunctate all over; apical sinus more or less deep; apices not produced and widely rounded, closed to each other, acute at sutural angles; bases very shallowly emarginate, distinctly obtuse and angulate at humeral angles which are not toothed at tips; striae wide and deep, scutellar striole almost rudimentary; intervals relatively convex, the convexity equal in degree lengthwise, dorsal pores on 3rd interval lacking in this individual; marginal series widely interrupted in the middle, consisting of 8 + (9-10) umbilicate pores; surface obscurely microlined in part.

Ventral surface covered with sparse and coarse punctures in pre-, mes- and metepisterna and lateral areas of metasternum and with very sparse and microscopic punctures in 2nd to 6th abdominal segments, possessing several setae in prosternal process; metepisternum elongate, three-fifiths longer than wide; 6th abdominal segment in ♂ bisetose at each side, gently arcuate at apex.

Mid coxae bearing several setae; hind femur bisetose along hind margin; fore tibia rather strongly dilated apicad, shallowly emarginate in external half of apex, clearly sulcate lengthwise, apico-externally armed with three seriate spines, 1st segment in ♂ without biseriate adhesive squamae, terminal spur short and lanceolate; mid tarsus in ♂ ventrally furnished with the squamae in 2nd to 4th segments, hind tarsus one-seventh shorter than the width of head, 1st segment equal in length to 2nd and 3rd combined and two-thirds longer than the 2nd, 4th seven-tenths the 3rd, claw segment trisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 10) weakly curved behind basal orifice, almost straight from the curving point and gradually thinned apicad, apex knob-shaped at tip; apical lobe weakly contracted distad, rounded at tip; apical orifice widely opened, inner sac not armed with sclerites.

Length: 7.3 mm. Width: 2.9 mm.

Female: unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Mindanao, Philippines, BAKER (preserved in the Landesmuseum, Linz).

This new species resembles *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *subdepressus* N. ITO from Taiwan, but differs from the latter in having the mandibles longer and more strongly curved, the eyes more prominent, the pronotum longer and with the median line distinctly deeper and the scutellar striole much shorter. In comparison with *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *striolatus* ANDREWES, the new species is different by the mandibles longer, the eyes less prominent, the pronotum narrower and with the rounded hind angles, the scutellar striole shorter and the aedeagus without sclerite in the inner sac.

Oxycentrus (s. str.) *parvus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 4 & 11)

Body oblong, pitchy black, shiny, with weakly iridescent lustre on elytra; palpi and antennae yellowish or light reddish brown, legs light or more or less dark brown, mandibles, lateral margins of pronotum and sutural intervals of elytra dark reddish brown.

Head narrow, two-thirds of pronotal width, gently convex, with very sparse and microscopical punctures; labrum transversely quadrate, shallowly emarginate at apex; clypeus thick, weakly elevated, widely grooved near sides; clypeal suture clearly marked, even in depth all over; frontal impressions very deep throughout, arcuately running behind and reaching eyes; triangular space between clypeus and the impression distinctly swollen; eyes rather large and hemispherically prominent; temples short, abruptly contracted behind; genuine ventral margin of eye adjoining buccal fissure; mandibles robust, moderate in length, retinacular tooth weakly produced in right mandible and antennae submoniliform, reaching basal tenth of elytra, 1st segment thickened distad and pubescent in apical half, as long as the 3rd and two-fifths longer than the 2nd; 3rd segment of labial palpus similar in form to it of genus *Bembidion*, 2nd also robust; ligula fused with paraglossae up to apex; paraglossae wide, triangularly produced in the portion free from ligula; median tooth widely triangular, epilobes wide; surface not microsculptured in most parts, obscurely microlined near temples.

Pronotum subquadrate to subcordate, somewhat resembling it of *Trichotichnus congruus* (MOTSCHULSKY), three-tenths wider than long, relatively convex, smooth in disc, sparsely and moderately punctate in apical and lateral areas and coarsely so in basal foveae and median line; sides subarcuately in front and weakly and almost straightly contracted behind from apical three-eighths, feebly sinuate before base; apex emarginate, straight in bottom of the emarination; base one-seventh wider than apex, almost truncate, hardly oblique at sides; all margins completely bordered; apical angles relatively prominent, narrowly rounded; basal angles a little wider than rectangle, angulate and slightly protuberant at tips; lateral furrows carved in a line lengthwise; basal foveae very shallow, ill-defined and isolated from lateral furrows; front and hind transverse impressions obliterated; median line deeply engraved, reduced just behind apex; surface mostly not microsculptured, vaguely and transversely microlined and meshed in part, reticulated in lateral furrows.

Hind wings entire. Elytra oblong, three-fifths longer than wide and one-fifth wider than pronotum, subparallel-sided, without punctures; sides weakly arcuate at humeri and hardly sinuate before apices; apices not produced, widely rounded, narrowly separated from each other, with angulate sutural angles; bases shallowly emarginate, forming an obtuse and acute angle with each side and minutely toothed at the angle; striae wide and moderately deep, clearly crenulate, scutellar striole short; intervals almost flat in disc, gradually becoming convexer basad and latero-apicad, dorsal pore in 3rd interval absent; marginal series composed of 8 + 9 umbilicate pores; microsculpture invisible under 80× magnification.

Ventral surface not punctate, vaguely coarsened in metepisterna, bearing very short and sparse pubescence medially in 2nd to 6th abdominal segments; metepisternum a little more than one and three-fifths as long as wide; 6th abdominal segment in ♂ bisetose at each side, widely and weakly arcuate at apex.

Fore tibia short and robust, weakly curved inwards, gently obliquely subtruncate and with minute protuberance in middle at apex, clearly sulcate on dorsal surface, trispinous at apico-external margin, subapical seta of hind tibia short; fore and mid tarsi ventrally furnished with adhesive biseriate squamae in 2nd to 4th segments, hind tarsus in ♂ short and relatively expanded, four-fifths the width of head, 1st segment one-ninth longer than the 2nd and 3rd together and twice as long as the 2nd, 3rd one-fourth longer than the 4th, claw segment bisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 11) rather robust, not curved in apical part, straightly tapered distad; apex simple, obliquely directed below; inner sac armed with numerous micro trechia before middle.

Length: 5.3 - 6.0 mm. Width: 2.0 - 2.4 mm.

Female: unknown.

Holotype: ♂, 520 m, above Poring Hot Spring, Mt. Kinabalu N. P., Sabah, Borneo Is., E. Malaysia, 15. VIII. 1988, A. SMETANA leg. (preserved in the Agriculture Canada); paratype: ♂, same locality and collector as the holotype, 495 m, 24. VIII. 1988.

This new species is impressible in having the body small and similar in form to gen. *Trichotichnus* MORAWITZ. The species is distinguished from *Oxycentrus (Oxycentropsis) piceus* (LOUWERENCE), in addition to the subgeneric difference, by the eyes more prominent, the pronotum more strongly contracted behind at sides and the 6th abdominal segment not unisetose at each side.

Oxycentrus (s. str.) *ivani* sp. nov.

(Figs. 5 & 12)

Body elongate, parallel-sided, relatively convex, black, shiny, though rather opaque in elytra due to clear microsculpture, without iridescent lustre; palpi and antennae reddish brown, legs dark reddish to blackish brown, median portions of mandibles and labrum dark brown, lateral margins of pronotum and elytra and sutural intervals of elytra brown to dark reddish brown.

Head well convex, relatively narrow, less than two-thirds of pronotal width, sparsely punctulate; clypeus bearing some small shallow foveae in apical half, transversely swollen in hind half and truncate at apex; clypeal suture clearly carved, relatively deep in the holotype and shallow in paratype; frontal impressions deep, arcuate outwards and reaching eyes; interocular space extremely wide, about four-fifths the width of head; eyes very small and strongly convex; temple relatively long, two-thirds length of eye, drawing an emarginate curve; genuine ventral margin of eye widely separated from buccal fissure; antennae submoniliform, short, reaching pronotal base, 3rd segment well dilated apicad, as long as the 4th and three-tenths longer than the 2nd; mandibles robust and long, left mandible emarginate before molar, right mandible sharp at retinacular tooth; 3rd segments of maxillar and labial palpi more or less dilated medially; ligula parallel at sides, free from paraglossae in apical third, arcuate at apex; epilobes fully widened distad; microsculpture invisible under 80× magnification.

Pronotum almost square, widest at apical third, a little wider than long (1.11 in ratio), gently convex, the convexity extending outer margins, very sparsely and microscopically punctate throughout, with obscure rugosities; sides weakly contracted towards both apex and base from the widest point; apex shallowly emarginate, straight in middle; base one-seventh wider than apex, subtruncate, hardly arcuate at sides; both apical and basal borders entire; apical angles widely rounded; basal angles somewhat obtuse, narrowly rounded at tips; lateral furrows carved lengthwise in a line; basal foveae almost obliterated, narrowly and vaguely impressed; front and hind transverse impressions obsolete; median line fine and shallow, reduced near apex; microsculpture partly visible, observable as isodiametric meshes in lateral furrows and basal area and as obscure transverse lines in the remaining parts.

Brachypterous. Elytra elongate, about four-fifths longer than wide, parallel at sides, abruptly declivous near sides and apices, flat in disc, impunctate and with short transverse rugosities on surface; sides weakly and almost straightly oblique in humeri, shallowly sinuate before apices; apices rather produced, angulately rounded at tips, narrowly separated from each other; bases shallowly emarginate, with humeral angles acute and a little wider than rectangle; striae more or less wide, finely and clearly crenulate, scutellar striole not short; intervals mostly flat, weakly raised apically, 3rd interval with two setiferous pores in apical third; marginal series widely interrupted medially, consisting of 8 + (8-9) umbilicate pores; microsculpture observable as clear transverse meshes.

Ventral surface very sparsely punctulate in mesepisterna and laterally in metasternum, covered with very sparse and short pubescence in 2nd to 6th abdominal segments; metepisternum well narrowed behind, three-tenths longer than wide; abdomen in ♂ bisetose at each side and widely arcuate at apex in 6th segment.

Mid femur bearing only several setae along front margin, hind femur bisetose along hind margin; fore tibia robust and short, subtruncate apex, trispinous apico-externally; fore and mid tarsus in ♂ without adhesive squamae in 1st segments, hind tarsus a little longer than the width of head (0.88 in ratio), 1st segment as long as the 2nd and 3rd together, 2nd one-fourth longer than the 3rd and two-thirds longer than the 4th, claw segment bi- or trisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 12) thin, gently arcuate behind basal orifice; apex weakly thickened; apical lobe square, thickly bordered and gently arcuate at tip; apical orifice widely open, inner sac with two groups composed of many small conical sclerites.

Length: 8.1-8.3 mm. Width: 2.6-2.8 mm.

Female unknown.

Holotype: ♂, 2,300 m, Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai Prov., Thailand, 23. V. 1987, F. SCHWENDINGER leg. (preserved in the Muséum d'Historie naturelle, Genéve); paratype: 1 ♂, 2500 m, Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai Prov., Thailand, 18.IV. ~ 23. V. 1987, F. SCHWENDINGER leg.

This new species is easily distinguished from the other all species by the small eyes, the hind wings extremely reduced and the elytra clearly microsculptured.

Oxycentrus (*Oxycentropsis*) *orinus* (ANDREWES) and *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *miyakei* HABU has been hitherto known as the brachypterous species in the genus *Oxycentrus* CHAUDOIR. In addition to the reduced hind wings, the present new species has the diverse characteristics. Because Doi Inthanon is the high independent mountain, the species must be peculialy evolved by the geographical isolation from the other species.

Oxycentrus (*Oxycentropsis*) *oblongicollis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 & 6)

Body elongate and subcylindrical, rather similar in form to gen. *Stenomorphus* DEJEAN from American Continent, pitchy black or slightly brownish, not iridescent on elytra; palpi light brown, antennae and legs reddish brown or light brown, mandibles and labrum blackish brown.

Head uniformly well convex, wide, about three-fourths of pronotal width, with very sparse and microscopic punctures; an impression of labrum very shallow and ill-defined; clypeus relatively thick, smooth except for a obscure rugosity at each side; clypeal suture clearly carved and not deep; frontal impressions deep throughout, arcuately divergent behind and reaching eyes, external space of the impression considerably raised; eyes much smaller than those of usual *Oxycentrus*-species, hemispherically prominent; temples relatively tumid, one-third eye length; genuine ventral margin of eye widely separated from buccal fissure; mandibles moderately long, slender and clearly curved inwards, right mandible weakly produced at retinacular tooth and clearly incised behind the tooth, the tooth of left mandible sharply prominent; antennae submoniliform, 3rd pubescent in apical two-thirds, two-ninths longer than the 4th and one and a half as long as the 2nd; labial palpi slender, 3rd segment as long as the 2nd; ligula fused with paraglossae up to apical fifth, arcuate at the free portion; paraglossae narrow, prolonged forwards a little beyond ligula; epilobes of mentum well widened distad; microsculpture invisible in examples from Raban Rata and Paka cave and observable as transverse meshes in examples from Layang.

Pronotum quadrate, widest at apical third, almost as long as wide, rather convex; sides subarcuate, weakly contracted in front and behind from the widest point; apex shallowly emarginate, unbordered in middle; base as wide as apex, truncate, widely interrupted at border; apical angles narrowly rounded; basal angles subrectangular, widely rounded; lateral furrows engraved in a line; basal foveae small and very shallow, isolated from the furrows; front and hind transverse impressions obsolete; median line fine and shallow, reduced before apex and base; surface not punctate at all, obscurely rugose in part; microsculpture composed of isodiametric meshes, detected only in rugosities, lateral furrows and basal foveae in the examples from Raban Rata and Paka cave and clearly observable throughout in the remaining examples.

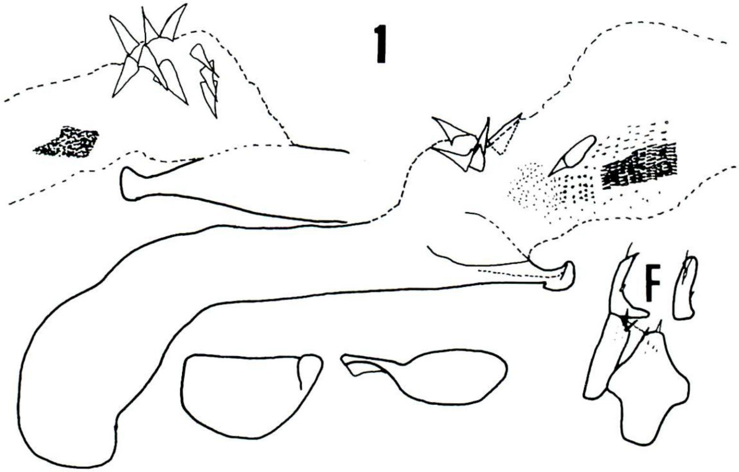

Fig.1. Genitalia of *Oxycentrus* (*Oxycentropsis*) *oblongicollis* sp. nov. F: female genitalia. segment.

Apterous. Elytra elongate, three-fourths longer than wide and one-fourth wider than pronotal width, impunctate, with sparse and obscure rugosities; sides gradually widened from bases to apical third, straightly oblique before apices, gently arcuate at humeri; apices more or less prominent behind, rather wide-ly rounded, seperated from each other; bases gently oblique at sides, obtusely and angularly meeting with lateral margins; striae fine, shallow and brokenly carved in the 6th to 8th in the examples from Laban Rata and Paka cave and deep, wide and entirely engraved in the remaining examples, scutellar striole short; intervals almost flat lengthwise in the examples from Laban Rata and Paka cave and more or less convex in the remaining examples, 3rd interval without setiferous pore; marginal series widely interrupted medially, consisting of (5-7) + (6-8) umbilicate pores; microsculpture in the examples from Laban Rata and Paka cave invisible and in the remaining examples visible as transverse meshes.

Ventral surface not punctate, bearing very sparse short pubescence in middle of 2nd abdominal segment; metepisternum not strongly contracted behind, as long as wide; 6th abdominal segment in both sexes gently arcuate at apex and bisetose at each side.

Mid coxae possessing only three or four setae; hind femur bisetose at hind margin; fore tibia rather strongly dilated distad, trispinous apico-externally, weakly oblique in external half of apex, terminal spur robust and simple; tarsi comparatively short, fore and mid tarsus well expanded as gen. *Harpalus* LATREILLE, 1st segment of fore tarsus in ♂ with adhesive squamae only at apex, it of mid tarsus without the squama, hind tarsus a little more than three-fourths the width of head in both sexes, 1st segment two-ninths shorter than the 2nd and 3rd segments combined and one and three-eighths the 2nd, 3rd one-sixth longer than the 4th, claw segment bisetose along each ventral margin.

Aedeagus (Fig. 1) relatively large, gently curved, abruptly thinned near apex, which is hemispherically thickened at tip; inner sac in apical orifice armed with eleven peg-shaped sclerites and microtrichia. Stylus (Fig. 1-F) rather robust, fine spine ventro-external margin; basal segment bisetose apico-externally; valvifer bisetose at apex.

Length: 6.8-7.4 mm. Width: 2.4-2.7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, 2,995 m, Paka cave, Mt. Kinabalu Nat. Pak., Sabah, Borneo Is., Malaysia, 6. V. 1987, A. SMETANA leg. (preserved in Agriculture Canada); Paratypes: 1♀, 3150 m, Laban Rata, Mt. Kinabalu Nat. Pak., Sabah, Borneo Is., Malaysia, 7. VIII. 1988, A. SMETANA leg. [B87]; 1♀, 2,610 m, Layang Layang, Mt. Kinabalu Nat. Pak., Sabah, Borneo Is., Malaysia, 2. V. 1987, A. SMETANA leg.; 1♀, 2,595 m, near Layang Layang, Mt. Kinabalu Nat. Pak., Sabah, Borneo Is., Malaysia, 2. V. 1987, A. SMETANA leg.

This new species is quite different from any other species of this genus in having the almost square pronotum, the elytra widened behind, the hind wings entirely rudimentary and the tarsi distinctly expanded.

According the information of Dr. A. SMETANA, the new species were collected by sifting the debris, the soil, and the fallen leaves in the moist forest floor and the area of densely grassy vegetation. They may dwell under the surface of ground and be isolated from the other species, therefore they must be peculiarly evolved.

Oxycentrus (*Oxycentropsis*) *punctatus* sp. nov.

(Figs.7 & 13)

This new species is allied to the previous species, *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *parvus*, but is distinguished from the latter, in addition to the subgeneric characteristics, by the body much larger in size, the labial palpi slenderer, the apex of pronotum more shallowly emarginate and not straight in middle, and the elytra less prominent at apices. The present species also resembles *Oxycentrus* (*Oxycentropsis*) *orinus* (ANDREWES), but the eyes are more prominent, the antennae are less slender, the pronotum is more thickly bordered and shallowly sinuate before base instead of being straight at sides and bears the more densely punctate basal portion.

Aedeagus (Fig.13) gently arcuate, tapered distad from apical third; apex thin, knob-shaped at tip; apical orifice mostly occupying apical part, inner sac bearing long peg-shaped sclerites in apical area and small ones before the apical ones. Stylus(Fig.13-F) weakly arcuate, with a small spine ventro-basally at external margin; basal part unisetose at apex; valvifer with two thick setae near apex and with a fine seta before the former setae.

Length:7.4-7.8 mm. Width: 2.9-3.1 mm.

Holotype: ♂, 12 mi. S. Kuching, Semongok, Sarawak, Borneo Is., E. Malaysia, 2. XII. 1974, A. EARNSHAW leg. (preserved in Agriculture Canada); paratypes:1 ♂, same data as the holotype; 1 ♀, same locality and collector as the holotype, 28. XII. 1974; 1 ♀, 550-800 m, Poring hot spring, Sabah, Borneo Is., Malaysia, 9. V. 1987, CRUKHARDT & LÖBL leg.

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Correction

Study on Asian Carabidae, IX, Species of the Genus *Oxycentrus* CHAUDOIR (3) (1994, Ent. Rev. Japan, 49:119-131): I mistakenly inserted the number in the subtitle. I would like to amend as Species of the Genus *Oxycentrus* CHAUDOIR

Explanation of plates 10-11

Pl.10 fig. 2. *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *giganteus* sp. nov.
3. *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *gusenleitneri* sp. nov.
4. *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *parvus* sp. nov.
5. *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *ivani* sp. nov.
6. *Oxycentrus* (*Oxycentropsis*) *oblongicollis* sp. nov.
7. *Oxycentrus* (*Oxycentropsis*) *punctatus* sp. nov.

Pl.11 fig. 8. *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *giganteus* sp. nov.
9. *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *melas* SCHMIDT-GÖBEL
10. *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *gusenleitneri* sp. nov.
11. *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *parvus* sp. nov.
12. *Oxycentrus* (s. str.) *ivani* sp. nov.
13. *Oxycentrus* (*Oxycentropsis*) *punctatus* sp. nov.
d: dorsal view; F: female genitalia.

Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. L, Pl. 10. Feb., 1996

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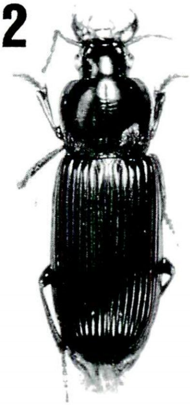

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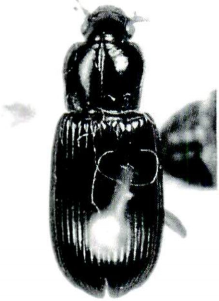

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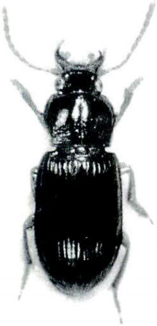

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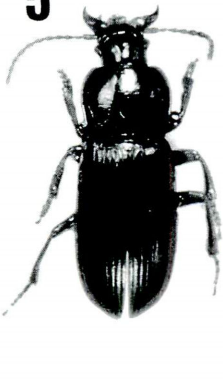

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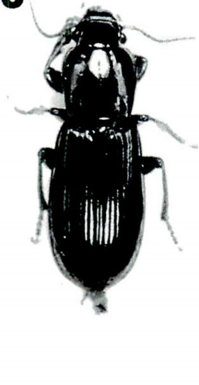

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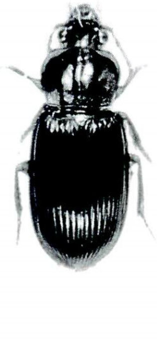

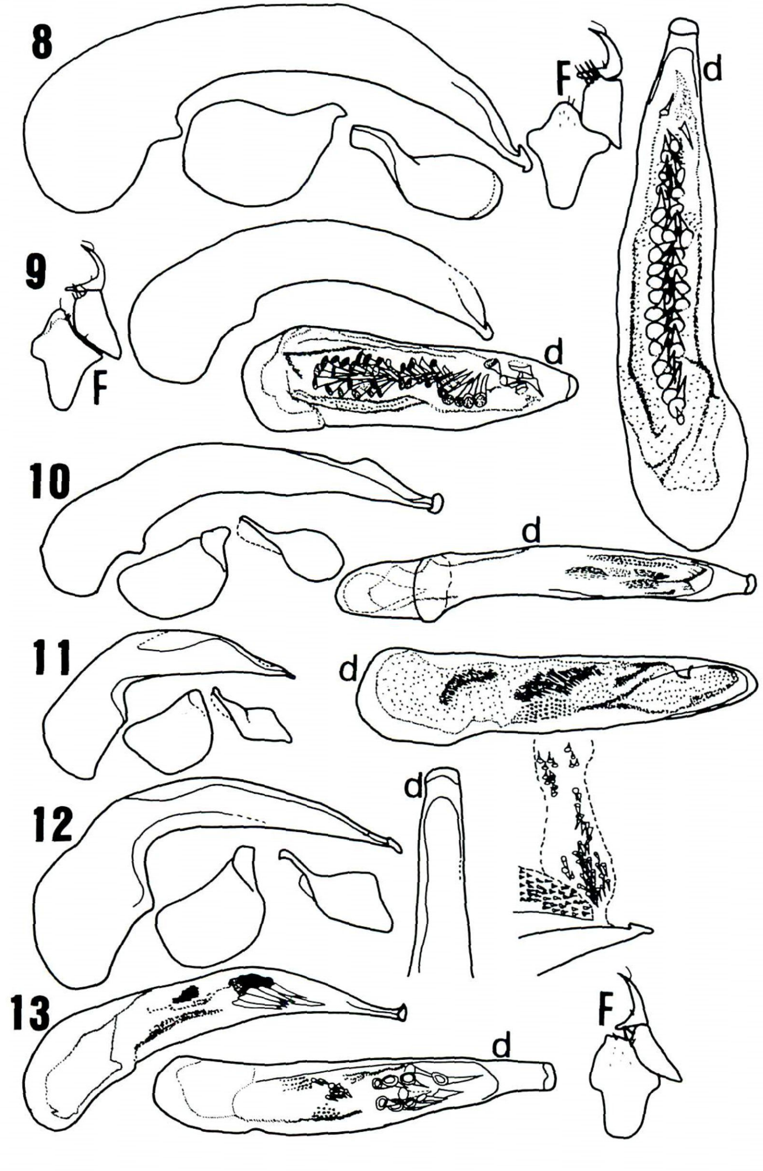
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Notes on the Chinese Elateridae (2)* (Coleoptera)

By TAKASHI KISHII[1] et SHI-HONG JIANG[2]

Abstract Eight new species and a new subspecies of the Elateridae are described from China: *Cidnopus hubeiensis*, *Athousius wudanganus*, *Chinathous robustus*, *Hemicrepidius* (*Hemicrepidius*) *cylindricus*, *H.*(*H.*) *guizhouensis*, *H.*(*H.*) *rufangulus tricolor*, *H.*(*H.*) *chinensis*, *H.*(*H.*) *subopacus* and *Penia wudangana*. A new genus *Chinathous* is erected. Seven species are newly recorded from China.

VI. Subfamily **Denticollinae** REITTER

Tribe Athouini CANDÈZE

21. *Cidnopus hubeiensis* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 & 13)

Female, 13.0× 3.5 mm. Robust, elongate, obviously cylindrical, parallel-sided and wholly subopaque. Entirely dusky dark brown with pronotal margins, hind corners of pronotum, epipleura, propleura, abdominal segments and legs more or less reddish. Pubescence clearly long, tender, dense, plainly recumbent and whitish with silver tint.

Head broad, subquadrate, weakly convex above between eyes, slightly and widely concave at antero-median part; relative distance across eyes to each eye breadth in dorsal view as 12:60 (ca. 5 times); fore edge of frons (fig. 1-B) well defined and thickly carinated, feebly emarginated at median part, and conspicuously angular before eyes; frontal groove faced ahead, deep, wide and distinctly developed forwards at upper side, with rugose granules all over; vertical punctures coarse, dense, large, rather isolated, but generally uneven in size, and partly reticulated together.

Antennae (right with basal joint only; left lacking two apical joints) shorter than combined length of head and prothorax; relative length/width from basal

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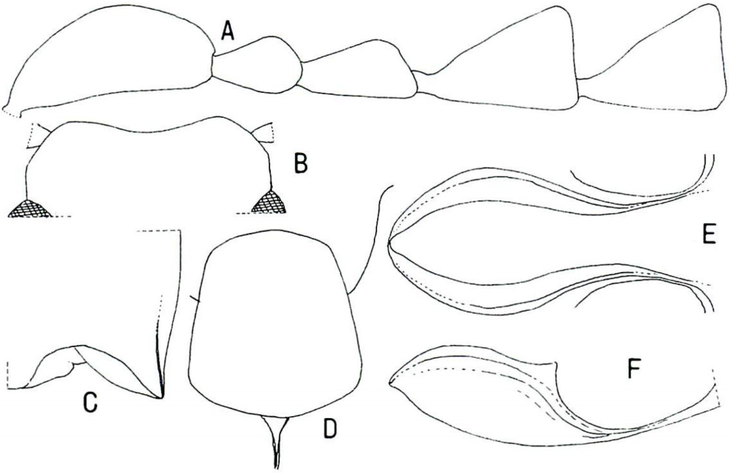


Fig.1. *Cidnopus hubeiensis* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov.
A, antenna, 5 basal joints; B, frontal outline of head; C, hind angle of pronotum; D, scutellum; E, prosternal process in vent ral view; F, ditto in profile.

joint to 5th as 31/15, 13/9, 18/11, 22/15 and 22.0/15.5 respectively (length/width)(fig. 1-A), basal joint evidently expanded at antero-median part and massive, 2nd subconical, 3rd rather triangular, and 4th to 9th exceedingly serrated.

Pronotum distinctly massive, roundly, simply and well convex above, without median line nor impression, broadened towards the middle at sides, and gently and roundly convergent to anterior corners as well as posterior apices of hind angles; relative median length to width as 100 : 93; hind angles (fig. 1-C) obviously short, triangular, and ill-developed, obtusely pointed at apices, each with a short acute carination near lateral edge; rear slope exceedingly and subperpendicularly declivous, having no basal sulci, but a little elevated and developed backward before scutellum; discal punctures clearly dense, large, even in size, and rather subocellated, with space among punctures plainly narrower and partly invisible, but not reticulated together.

Scutellum (fig. 1-D) subtrapezoid, broadened posteriorly, straightly narrowing anteriorly, evenly and well elevated above, feebly expanded anteriorly at frontal edge, and rugosely and densely punctured; relative median length to maximum width as 34 : 30.

Elytra parallel behind humeri to beyond the middle, then roundly narrowing posteriorly; humeri clearly and roundly developed; apices rounded together with sutural apex not projected; striae distinct, narrowly and continually grooved with punctures deep, elliptic and dense; intervals convex, with single and rather dense punctures.

Prosternum a little widened anteriorly, well convex medio-longitudinally, with frontal lobe hemicircularly developed, weakly declivous antero-inferiorly, definitely marginated at fore edge; punctures larger and denser at lateral sides, than at medio-longitudinal area, with their interstices completely glabrous. Prosternal process (fig. 1-E) thick, conspicuously expanded at medio-lateral parts, with a distinct furrow along each lateral side; in profile (fig. 1-F) gently bent behind procoxae, with posterior end shortly pointed. Sterno-pleural sutures straight, closed but shortly furrowed at anterior ends, a little broadly smooth and duplicate at pleural sides. Propleural punctures distinctly larger and denser than those of prosternum and entirely umbilicated, postero-lateral angles of propleura right-angular, with hind edge almost straight. Mesosternal groove subcircular and rather horizontal. Metasternal punctures even, simple and a little, smaller and denser than those on prosternum. Legs moderate. Bursa copulatrix as figured (fig. 13-B).

Male unknown.

Holotype: 1 ♀ (fig. 13-C), Mt. Wudang in Hubei Province, C. China, 9.VII, 1982.

Distr.: China.

This new species of *Cidnopus* generally resembles *C. aeruginosus* (OLIVIER, 1789) from Europe, but the former can be easily distinguished from the latter by the body distinctly larger, punctures of head pronotum and elytra evidently denser, and by the frontal groove of head conspicuously deeper and broader. At a glance, it is also somewhat allied to some species of the genus *Neoathousius*, but the prosterno-pleural sutures of the present species are surely grooved at anterior parts.

22. *Athousius cambodiensis* (FLEUTIAUX, 1918)

(Figs. 2 & 14)

Corymbites cambodiensis FLEUTIAUX, 1918, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 87: 250-251 (Canbodge et Tonkin).

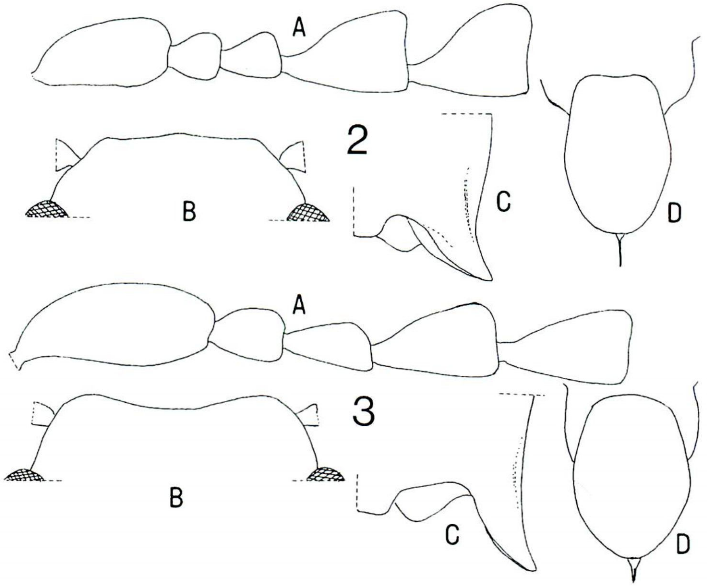
Thacana cambodiensis: FLEUTIAUX, 1936, ibid., 105: 282, as type-species of the genus *Thacana*.

Athousius cambodiensis: ÔHIRA, 1971, Kontyû, 39(2): 180, fig. 2-C, by the examination of type-specimen.

1 ♂(fig. 14-A), Puyuan Jiangxi Prov., 15. VI, 1981, REN HUI LU leg. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Guizhou Prov., 1987.

Distr.: China & Indochina. New record to the fauna of China.

After a prudent examination of the present Chinese exanrples, KISHII concluded that this *Athousius*-species should be identified to the Indochinese-species of FLEUTIAUX as cited above by the similarities of important characters. Although, there are some problematical points, and the external features of several principal parts based on the present examples is as figured (fig. 2).



Figs. 2 & 3. 2, *Athousius cambodiensis* (FLEUTIAUX, 1918); 3, *Athousius holdereri* (REITTER, 1900). A, antenna, 5 basal joints; B, frontal outline of head; C, hind angle of pronotum; D, scutellum.

23. *Athousius holdereri* (REITTER, 1900)

(Figs. 3 & 16)

Athous Holdereri REITTER 1900 Wien ent. Ztg., 19(6/7): 159-160 fig. 5 (Nanshan in Thibet).

Athousius Holdereri: REITTER 1905, Best.-Tab. europ. Col., 56, Elat. 1, Elaterini, Athouina, Brünn: 112-113, as type-species of the genus *Athousius*.

Athousius holdereri: ÔHIRA, 1971, Kontyû, 39(2): 179-180, fig. 2 (photo of holotype-specimen).

1 ♂ (fig. 16), Yangba Kanxian in Gangsu Prov., 14.VII. 1982, CHANG-XHENG WANG leg.

Distr.: China.

Since the original description by REITTER in 1900 this species had not been recorded up to date. The present specimen from Gangsu Province generally agrees with the description based on the Tibetan example excepting some points, namely the posterior angles of pronotum each has an indefinite trace of carina, etc. But, the outline conforms well to the delineation of the type-specimen by OHIRA's report (1971).

Some of the principal structures are as figured (fig. 3), though the genitals are not included due to the lack of the organ, the specimen may be a male judging from the antennal characteristics.

24. *Athousius wudanganus* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov.

(Figs. 4 & 15)

Male, 10.6-12.8 ×2.7-3.0 mm.; female, 12.8-13.0× 3.2-3.3 mm.

Not so slender, elongate, subflattened at elytra, parallel-sided and entirely opaque, Black and wholly lustrous by brassy tint, with one or two basal joints of antennae, hind angles of pronotum, basal margins of elytra, epipleura, anterior lobe of prosternum, prosterno-pleural sutures, hind apex of prosternal process, posterior borders of propleura, lateral borders of abdominal segments and legs more or less reddish yellow, in general clear in female, and in a male having elytra entirely reddish. Pubescence long, not so tender, a little curved, recumbent, slightly dense and fulvous with golden tint.

Head broad, quadrate, weakly declivous antero-inferiorly, generally flattened, but feebly and widely depressed at anterior part of frons; relative width between eyes and each eye breadth in dorsal sights as 72:14 (ca. 5 times); front edge of frons (fig. 4-C) definedly carinated before eyes, but more or less obsolescent medianly; frontal groove narrow, distinct, broad, and rather deep at bases, but not furrowed at the middle; vertical punctures large, entirely unbilicated, exceedingly dense and uneven in size.

Antennae subequal to combined length of head and prothorax together in male, and a little shorter in female; relative length/width from basal joint to 5th in male respectively 26.0/10.0, 10.0/7.0, 13.0/7.0, 21.0/11.5 and 21.0/11.0 (fig. 4-A), and 30/11, 12/9, 18/9, 23/13 and 22/12 in female (fig. 4-B), basal joint elongate, cylindrical and a little expanded at anterior side, 2nd subobconical, 3rd rather triangular (more distinct in female), 4th shorter than two preceding joints combined in length, 4th to 10th serrated and progressively narrower and slenderer towards apical joint, and 11th longer than 10th, sub-parallel and subrhombic.

Pronotum elongate and subtrapezoid, gently narrowing ahead, obviously divergent postero-laterally, weakly and roundly convex, with a medio-longitudinal impression, which is distinct at rear slope and gently becoming obscure forward; relative median length to width as 100 : 76; hind angles (fig. 4-D) conspicuously developed, clearly sinuated and divergingly projected without carination, obtusely pointed at apices, and generally in female shorter and broader than in male; posterior edge exceedingly concave and emarginated near hind angles, and clearly elevated at the middle before scutellum; punctures subocellated, dense and large, but a little smaller and sparser than vertical ones, and gradually denser and larger towards lateral sides as well as posterior area, with interpunctate spaces visible at anterior part and entirely smooth.

Scutellum (fig. 4-E) subpentagonal, declivous antero-inferiorly, transversely and narrowly depressed before hind apex, plainly elevated antero-medianly, with posterior end rounded; median length nearly equal to maximum width; anterior edge feebly emarginated; punctures rugose, dense and small.

Elytra medio-longitudinally flattened, parallel-sided from humeri to beyond the middle, then gently convergent to apices; posterior ends and sutural apex moderate; striae distinct, more or less grooved, with punctures large, deep, rather circular and continuously punctured; interstices weakly convex, rugosely, irregularly and deeply with rather small punctures.

Prosternum not so broad, rather parallel-sided, with frontal lobe hemicircular, rather narrow, having a transverse impression at base; punctures independent, sparser and smaller than pronotal ones, their interstices entirely smooth and as wide as their diameters in average in the middle. Prosterno-pleural sutures linear, single and entirely closed, but a little broadly smooth at pleural edge. Prosternal process in profile (fig. 4-F) elongate, narrow, weakly declivous interiorly behind procoxal cavities, with a small emargination near apex, which is bluntly pointed. Propleural punctures clearly denser and a little smaller than those of prosternum. Mesosternal cavity elongate, rhombic, generally horizontal, and slightly depressed medianly. Metasternal punctures independent, smaller than prosternal ones and a little dense. Legs slender with tarsi simple. Male genitalia as figured (figs. 15-C, D).

Holotype: ♀(fig. 15-B), Mt.Wudang in Hubei Province, 4.VII, 1983. Paratypes: 1♀, same habitat to holotype, 8.VII, 1982; 1 ♂(fig. 15-A), ditto, 5.VI, 1983; 1♂, ditto, 1.VII, 1983; 1♂, ditto, 2.VII,1983.

Distr.: China.

The present new soecies of *Athousius*- from the Central China closely resembles Japanese *A, hruaeralis* (MIWA, 1927) in the outline, but it is easily distinguished from the latter by the robuster and larger body in size, different proportion of the antennal joints 2 to 4, broader vertex of the head, and by the plain discrepancy in the shape of aedeagus.

Chinathous KISHII et JIANG gen. nov.

Type-species: *Chinathous robustus* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov.

The new genus *Chinathous* has some similarities to *Neopristilophus* of the tribe Prosternini (= Ctenicerini of authors)* at a glance, and also in the principal diagnoses closely resembles *Athousius* of Athouini.

Although *Chinathous* belongs undoubtedly to the Athouini by the structure of anterior part of head, it is readily able to divide from *Athousius* by having

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*SILFVERBERG (1992) had subsequently published the correct use of Prosternini GISTEL (1856) as the senior name over *Corynbitites* CANDÈZE (1863) and Ctenicerini FLEUTIAUX (1936), and JOHNSON (1995) ratified also this treatment.

distinct basal furrows at near pronotal hind angles.

Robust, elongate, flattened and parallel-sided. Head prognathous ahead and deflexed; frons widely concave, with anterior edge thickly carinated before eyes, but obsolescent medianly; frontal groove faced anteriorly, plainly furrowed at bases, but clearly narrowed and obscure at the middle. Antennae not slender, with 4th to 10th joints serrated, 3rd and 4th subequal in length, but entirely dissimilar in shape. Pronotum broad, expanded at anterior corners; hind angles short, without carination; posterior margin distinctly elevated at the middle, with obvious basal furrows near hind angles. Scutellum small, expanded posteriorly and subtrapezoid, with a medio-longitudinal elevation. Elytra completely striate, with posterior ends of sutures briefly mucronate. Prosterno-pleural sutures single and entirely closed. Prosternal process elongate and horizontal. Mesosternal groove elongate, elliptic, parallel-sided, with posterior end truncate. Metacoxal plates narrow, parallel-sided laterally, with lateral ends truncate. Legs moderate, with tarsal joints simple. Male genitalia of the narrow-type, with apico-lateral expansion triangular.

25. *Chinathous robustus* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov.

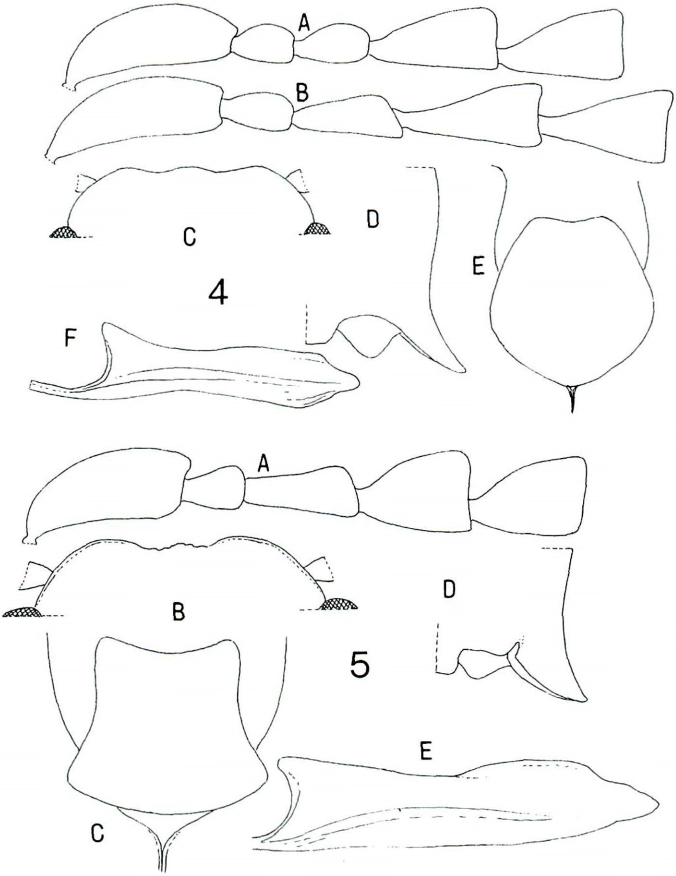
(Figs. 5 & 17)

Male, 16.2-17.5 × 4.0-4.5mm. Stout, elongate, flattened, parallel-sided and opaque at dorsal surface. Reddish brown with head and pronotum more or less darker. Pubescence not so long and tender, rather dense, a little curved, recumbent and tawny with distinct luster.

Head not so broad, quadrate, declined antero-inferiorly, clearly and widely concave at frons; relative width across eyes to each eye in dorsal view as 90:21 (ca. 4.3 times); anterior margin of frons (fig. 5-B) thickly and roundly carinated before eyes, but obscurely limited medianly; frontal groove shallow at bases, narrow and not furrowed at the middle, and wholly sculptured by granule-like rugosities; vertical punctures exceedingly large dense ocellated and rather even in density and size, partly reticulated each other, and interpunctate space entirely invisible.

Antennae shorter than combined length of head and prothorax together, hardly attaining to bases of hind angles; relative length/width from basal joint to 5th as 38/16, 15.0/11.5, 26.5 /17.0, 28.5/20.0 and 28/19 respectively (fig., 5-A), basal joint massive and a little expanded antero-medianly, 2nd obconic, 3rd elongate triangular, 4th to 10th serrated, and 11th oblong-rhombic, longer than 10th and parallel-sided.

Pronotum quadrate, weakly expanded laterally at the middle, gently and roundly convergent at anterior angles, feebly sinuated at bases of hind corners, then obviously divergent latero-posteriorly, plainly and roundly elevated above, with an obscure medio-longitudinal depression; relative median length to width as 100:90; hind angles (fig. 5-C) rather short, triangularly developed postero-laterally, obtusely pointed at apices, without carination; posterior side elevated medianly before scutellum, with an obvious basal furrow near each hind angle;



Figs. 4 & 5. 4, *Athousius wudanganus* Kishii et Jiang sp. nov. A, antenna in male, 5 basal joints; B, antenna in female, ditto; C, frontal outline of head; D, hind angle of pronotum; E, scutellum; F, prosternal process in profile. 5, *Chinathous robustus* Kishii et Jiang gen. et sp. nov. A, antenna, 5 basal joints; B, frontal outline of head; C, scutellum; D, hind angle of pronotum; E, prosternal process in profile.

punctures more or less similar to head in form, density and scale, but a trifle smaller and evener.

Scutellum (fig. 5-D) rather small, feebly declivous, emarginated at frontal edge, narrow and subparallel-sided at anterior half, clearly broadened at posterior half, and rounded at hind apex; relative median length to maximum width as 33:44; surface coarsely sculptured in general.

Elytra elongate, parallel at basal half, then gently roundly narrowing backwards from the middle, with posterior ends moderate, shortly and acutely projected at sutural ends; striae distinct, narrowly grooved with punctures large deep and rather cotinuously punctured; strial interstices elevated, with punctures small, single and not so sparse, with interpunctate space entirely glabrous.

Prosternum narrow, parallel-sided, moderately convex medio-longitudinally at rear half, hemicircular and roundly developed at fore lobe, with punctures independent, small and sparse medianly, but becoming larger and denser to lateral borders and subocellated before procoxal cavities, and entirely glabrous among punctures. Sterno-pleural sutures linear, entirely closed, a little broadly smooth at pleural edge, with anterior ends completely closed. Prosternal process in profile (fig, 5-E) elongate, horizontal at base, slightly curved near posterior end, which is obtusely pointed. Propleural punctures distinctly denser and smaller than those of prosternum. Metasternal punctures a little smaller and sparser than propleural ones. Male genitalia as figured (figs. 17-B, C).

Female unknown.

Holotype: 1 ♂, Mt. Jianggang (alt. 950m) in Jiangxi Province, 12.VI, 1983, paratype: 1 ♂ (fig. 17-A), Jiangxin in Guangxi Province, 10.VI, 1982, ZHU-YIN WANG leg.

Distr.: China.

Tribe Denticollini REITTER

26. *Denticollis inaequalis* (CANDÈZE, 1879)

(Fig. 18)

Lepturoides inaequalis CANDÈZE, 1879, Deut. ent. Ztg., 23(2) : 282 (Amur).

1 ♂ (fig. 18-A), Guangming in Guangxi Prov., 11.VI, 1982.

Distr.: E. Russia & China. New record to the fauna of China.

The present species from Guangxi Province is closely related to the Japanese alpine species: *D. versicolor* (LEWIS, 1894), in the coloration, general appearance and the shape of male genitalia (fig. 18-B), but is clearly differs from the others by having short and weak pectination in antennal segments 3 to 10, parallel-sided pronotum and short hind angles of pronotum. For the determination, however, there are some of interrogative problems remained.

Tribe Hemicrepidiini CHAMPION

27. *Parathous sanguineus* FLEUTIAUX, 1918

(Fig. 19)

Parathous sanguineus FLEUTIAUX, 1918, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 87: 242-243 (Tonkin & Cambodge), as type-species of the genus *Parathous*.

1 ♂ (fig. 19-A), Mt. Wudang in Hubei Prov., VII, 1982.

Distr.: China & Indochina. New record to the fauna of China.

Though the Taiwanese specimens of *Parathous* had been identified as this Indochinese species since MIWA (1930) up to the present, according to the comparative examination by KISHII, the former can be easily distinguished from the latter by the structures of posterior part of pronotum. Therefore, *Athous sulcicollis* MIWA, 1928 (Ins. Mats., vol.2, No. 3: 136, Pl.5, fig.7, Taikan in Mt. Niitaka & Rakuraku, Formosa, and synonynized with *P. sanguineus* by MIWA in 1930), is a resurrect name for the Taiwanese *Parathous*.

Male genitalia is as figured (fig. 19-B).

28. *Hemicrepidius* (*Hemicrepidius*) *cylindricus* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov.

(Figs. 6 & 21)

Female, 13.3× 3.6mm. Distinctly massive, stout, well convex above mediolongitudinally as well as downwards,elongate, parallel-sided and entirely opaque. Black with abdominal segments more or less brownish, legs wholly reddish brown, and elytra somewhat dusky brownish. Pubescence tender, not so long and dense, rather erect, and whitish yellow with some tint.

Head plainly broad, feebly and irregularly convex between eyes, shallowly and widely depressed at frons, weakly deflexed, moderately declivous anteroinferiorly; relative width across eyes to each eye breadth in dorsal view as 78:15 (ca. 5.2 times); front edge of frons clearly thickly carinated before eyes and rounded medianly; frontal groove distinct at base, narrow and shallow in the middle, with surface nicroscopically sculptured by granular formation; vertical punctures subocellated, coarse, generally large, and plainly uneven in size.

Antennae short, subequal to combined length of head and prothorax together; relative length/width from basal joint to 5th as 31/12, 10.5/9.0, 16/10, 25/14 and 24.5/12.0 respectively (fig. 6-A), basal joint robust and broadened apico-anteriorly, 2nd globular, 3rd triangular, 4th to 10th ill-serrated, 5th to 11th gently becoming narrower and a little longer towards apical joint, which is subrhombic and parallel-sided.

Pronotum (fig. 6-B) quadrate, subequal to median length and maximum width, feebly roundly expanded laterally at the middle, roundly convergent at anterior corners, subparallel-sided at bases of hind angles, exceedingly coundly or convex upwards, without any median line nor impression, and rather abruptly and evenly declivous at posterior slope; hind angles broad short and triangular, entirely parallel-sided, obtusely pointed at apices, having no carination; basal notches small and narrow; punctures more or less smaller and sparser than those head, with interpunctate space generally scabrous, obviously narrow and partly reticulated.

Scutellum (fig. 6-C) oblong-ovate, flattened posteriorly, a little elevated medio-longitudinally at anterior part, rounded at hind apex, slightly expanded at anterior edge; relative median length and width 35:20; surface generally granulated with rugose and dense punctures.

Elytra parallel-sided behind humeri to beyond the middle, then roundly and gently narrowing posteriorly; humeral angles well developed and angulated; striae obvious, narrowly furrowed, with punctures large, deep, elliptic and rather continuously punctured; intervals slightly elevated, glabrous, with small sparse and uneven punctures; elytral ends and sutural apices moderate.

Prosternum narrow, clearly convex below medio-longitudinally at posterior half, with frontal lobe narrow, hemicircularly and obliquely developed, plainly and transversely depressed at base; punctures separated, evidently smaller and sparser than those on pronotum. Prosterno-pleural sutures simple, sublinear and entirely closed at anterior ends. Prosternal process in profile (fig. 6-D) narrow, elongate, feebly bent behind procoxal cavities, then straightly projected backwards, with rear apex narrowed. Propleural punctures a little larger and denser than those of prostermum. Posterior edge of propleuron clearly and roundly expanded. Mesosternal cavity elongate, rhombic, and a little depressed before hind end. Metasternal punctures separated, plainly smaller and denser than prosternum. Metacoxal plates narrowly ended at lateral apices, and moderately broadened at basal half. Legs ordinary (lacking hind legs). Bursa copulatrix as figured (fig. 21-B).

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀ (fig. 21-A), Tongjiang in Sichuan Province, 20. VII, 1980, JIN-JUN ZHANG leg.

Distr.: China.

In the appearances by the size and coloration, this new Hemicrepidiine-species has some relations to European *H. niger* (LINNÉ, 1758), *H. hirtus* (HERBST, 1784), Japanese *H. secessus secessus* (LEWIS, 1894), American *H. hemipodus* (SAY, 1825) etc. But it may not so hard to identify by having no carination at the hind angles of the pronotum in the present new species.

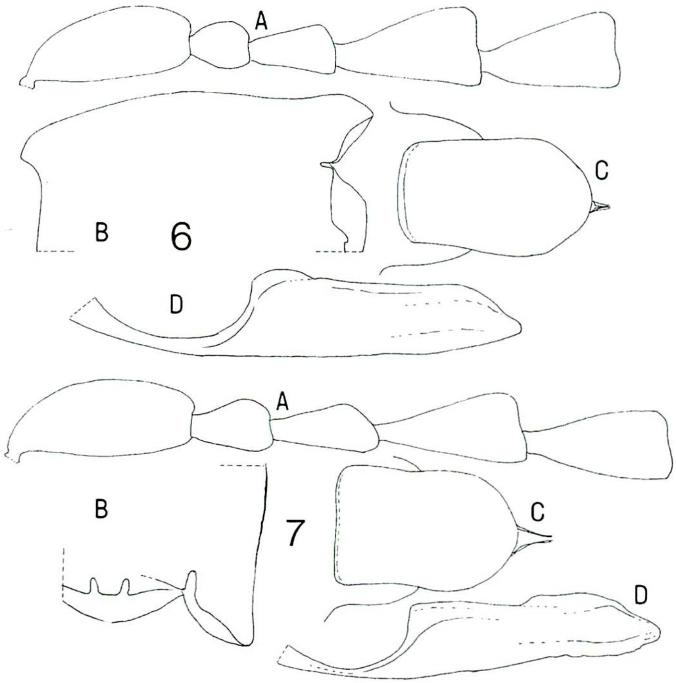
29, *Hemicrepidius* (*Hemicrepidius*) *guizhouensis* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov.

(Figs. 7 & 20)

Male, 8.4-8.6 × 2.4-2.5mm. Slender, narrow, rather depressed, parallel-sided and subshining. Black with antennae, hind angles of pronotum and ventral surface more or less brownish,and with elytra and legs bright yellowish brown. Pubescence plainly long, rather sparse, straightened, not so tender, erect and whitish yellow with some tint.

Head broad, widely triangularly depressed at frons; relative breadth between eyes to each eye width in dorsal view as 62:11(ca. 5.6 times); anterior margin of frons triangularly developed forwards at the middle, moderately carinated and entire, and a little elevated before eyes; frontal groove distinctly narrowed at the middle, but surely and shallowly furrowed; punctures large dense and subocellated, but obviously uneven in density and size, their interstices entirely glabrous and as wide as their diameters in average.

Antennae rather slender, a little exceeding apices of pronotal hind angles by



Figs. 6 & 7. *Hemicrepidius* spp.
6, *Hemicrepidius (s. str.) cylindricus* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov.; 7, *Hemicrepidius(s. str.) guizhouensis* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov. A, antenna, 5 basal joints; B, right half outline of pronotum; C, scutellum; D, prosternal process in profile.

apical joint; relative length and width from basal joint to 5th as 22.0/9.5, 10/6, 12.5/7.0, 16.5/9.5 and 17/10 respectively (length/width)(fig. 7-A), basal joint massive and expanded ahead at anterior side, 2nd subglobular, 3rd rather triangular, 4th to 10th moderately serrated, and 11th narrow, rhombic and slightly longer than 10th.

Pronotum hemispherical, roundly broadened in the middle at sides, then gradually and roundly narrowing forwards as well as backwards, subparallel-sided at bases of hind angles, roundly simply convex above, without any median line nor impression, gently declining at posterior slope; relative median length to width as 100 : 97; hind angles (fig. 7-B) short broad and triangularly developed, obtusely pointed at apices, without carination, with broad and distinct basal furrows clearly notched, with posterior margin obviously indented by a pair of small notches; punctures independent, a little sparser and smaller than those on head, their interstices entirely smooth and broader than their diameters in average.

Scutellum (fig. 7-C) schield-formed, declivous, subflattened posteriorly, slightly elevated antero-medianly, rounded at hind apex, and weakly expanded at fore edge; relative median length to maximum width as 24.0:18.5; punctures minute and sparse.

Elytra rather thinnish, parallel-sided medianly, rounded and a little narrowed at humeral angles, gently and roundly tapering from beyond the middle to elytral ends; sutural apices not pointed and elytral ends moderately rounded; striae fine and feebly grooved, with punctures large, subcircular, and deeply evenly punctured; intervals rather flattened, glabrous all over, with punctures minute and sparse.

Prosternum oblong quadrate, roundly elevated medio-longitudinally, with anterior lobe hemicircularly developed antero-inferiorly and transversely furrowed at base; punctures conspicuously sparser and smaller than those on pronotum, their interstices entirely smooth. Prosterno-pleural sutures linear, simple and perfectly closed at anterior ends. Prosternal process in profile (fig, 7-D) elongate, not so slender, feebly declining interiorly behind procoxal cavities, with posterior apex obtuse. Propleural punctures a little larger and denser than those of prosternum. Mesosternal cavity oblong ovate, parallel-sided and horizontal. Metasternal punctures smaller and sparser than those on propleura. Metacoxal plates acute at lateral ends and moderately broadened near bases. Legs slender with tarsal joints 2 and 3 clearly lobed. Aedeagus as figured (figs. 22-B, C).

Female unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Guizhou Province, 1987. Paratype: 1 ♂ (fig, 20-A), ditto to holotype.
Distr.: C. China.

In the general outline and coloration this new species is closely allied to North American species *H. pallidipennis* (MANNERHEIM, 1843) and to Japanese *H. kibane* KISHII, 1989, but can be easily distinguished from the latters by the pronotal hind angles having no carination.

30. *Hemicrepidius* (*Hemicrepidius*) *oblongus* (SOLSKY, 1870)

(Fig. 23)

Athous oblongus SOLSKY, 1870, Horae Soc. ent. ross., 7(187): 361 (Vladivostok), 1 ♂, (may be male, lacking genital organ, fig. 23), Erdaobaihe of Mt.Changbai in Jilin Prov., 27,VII, 1982.
Distr.: E. Russia & N. China. New record to the fauna of China.

31. *Hemicrepidius* (*Hemicrepidius*) *decorus* (FLEUTIAUX, 1918), comb. nov.

(Fig. 22)

Athous decorus FLEUTIAUX, 1918. Ann. Soc. ent. France, 87: 245 & 246 (Tonkin).

1 ♂ (may be male, lacking abdomen), Nanjin in Jiangsu Prov.,V 1984; 1 ♂ (fig. 22-A) Mt. Lu in Jiangxi Prov., FENG JIANG leg.

Distr.: China & Indochina. New record to the fauna of China.

In the body scale and coloration, *H. decorus* is closely similar to Japanese species *H. desertor* (CANDÈZE, 1873), though the former having no carination on hind angles of pronotum. Male genitalia is as figured (figs. 22-B, C).

32. *Hemicrepidius* (*Hemicrepidius*) *variabilis* (FLEUTIAUX, 1918), comb. nov.

(Fig. 24)

Athous variabilis FLEUTIAUX,1918, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 87: 246 & 247 (Tonkin).

1 ♂, Mt. Wudang in Hubei Prov., 5.VI ,1983; 1 ♂(fig 24-A), Shennongjia in Hubei Prov., 15. VI, 1983, XIAO-YUAN MAO leg.; 1 ♂, Guizhou Prov., 1987; 1 ♂, Shihu in Hunan Prov., VI, 1987.

Distr.: China & Indochina. New record to the fauna of China.

In many important diagnoses this species obviously resembles the preceding species, but may able to separate each other by the following characteristics: 3rd antennal joint 1.2 or 1.3 times longer than 2nd in *H. decorus*, 1.8 or 2.0 times in variabilis, latero-apical expansion of paramere in male genitalia more acutely pointed in variabilis (see figs. 22-B C & 24-B C); body scale generally larger and robuster in *H. decorus*.

33. *Hemicrepidius*(*Hemicrepidius*) *rufangulus tricolor* KISHII et JIANG subsp. nov. (Figs. 8 & 25)

This new subspecies is different from the nominotypical subspecies: *Athous rufangulus rufangulus* MIWA, 1928, comb. nov.(Ins. Mats., 2(3) : 137, Pl.V, fig.

8, Kyuhabon & Horisha in Formosa), in the following structures: larger and robuster, 15.6-16.6× 4.4-4.7mm in male of subsp. *tricolor*, 11.5× 3 mm in female of subsp. *rufangulus* (according to MIWA's description) and 12.2 × 3.2 mm in a male example of *rufangulus* from Taiwan (Arisan, 9.V, 1922, K. TAKEUCHI leg); frontal margin of frons entire at the middle instead of obsolescent edge in *rufangulus*; antennal joints 2nd and 3rd distinctly longer than in *rufangulus*, and relative length/width from basal joint to 5th as 41/18, 17/ 12, 29/16, 35/22 and 34.0/21.5 respectively (fig. 8-A, holotype); pronotum broader, relative median length to width as 100:93 to 100:88 in *rufangulus*; pronotal punctures a little smaller and sparser; pronotal hind angles (fig. 8-B) broader, with an indistinct carina-like elevation along lateral side; elytral punctures on strial interstices feebly denser; elytral striae more conspicuous; prosternal process in profile (fig. 8-C) rather thick with rear apex simple and obtusely projected instead of elongate and narrowed apex in *rufangulus* (fig. 9) ; prosternal and propleural punctures smaller and sparser; male genitalia as figured (figs. 25-B, C), generally and very similar to those of Taiwanese nominotypical subspecies.

Body coloration generally allied to subsp. *rufangulus* as follow as: head, pronotal disc broadly, and scutellum and elytra more or less blackish, with obvious metallic greenish luster on elytra; antennae, lateral border of pronotum broadly, ventral surface mostly, and legs more or less reddish brown.

Holotype: ♂, Fengjie in Sichuan Province, 14. VII, 1980, YUEN-ZHI GAN leg. Paratype: 1♂ (fig, 25-A), Mt.Tiarunu in Zeijiang Province, 4. VII, 1983, CHENG-MIN DAN leg.

Distr.: China.

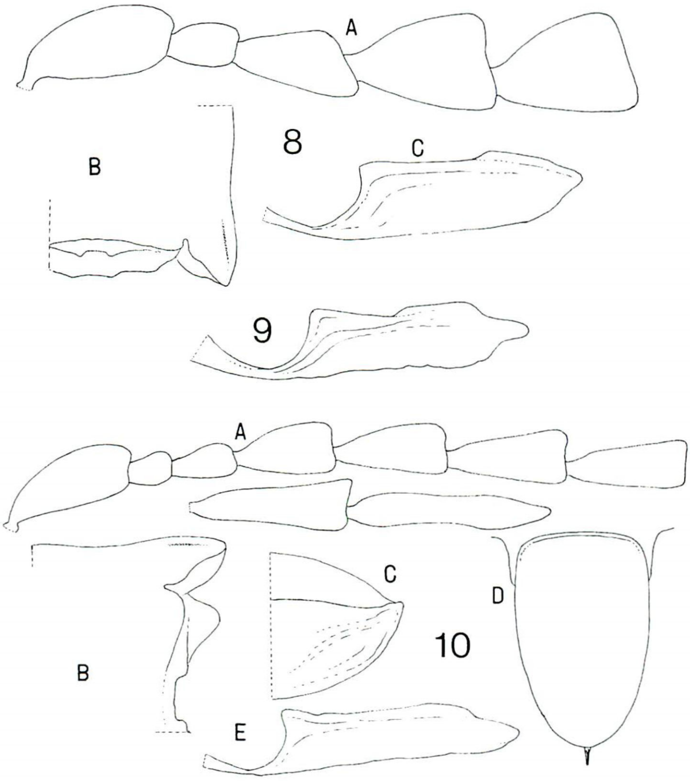
34. *Hemicrepidius* (*Hemicrepidius*) *chinensis* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov.

(Figs. 10 & 26)

Male, l0.2-10.9 × 2.6-2.9mm. Elongate, slender, flattened, parallel-sided and shining all over. Entirely dusky brown with head, antennae, pronotum, scutellum, metasternum, abdominal segments and femora more or less darker. Pubescence long, tender, dense and entirely recumbent on pronotum, but not so dense and semierect on lytra, and whitish with tint.

Head quadrate, distinctly widely and triangularly concave at frons, feebly declining antero-obliquely; relative width between eyes to each eye in dorsal view as 52:21 (ca. 2.5 times); eyes exceedingly large, spherical and prominent outwards; frontal edge of frons evidently and thickly carinated before eyes, but plainly obsolescent at the middle; frontal groove faced ahead, shallow, wide and triangular at base, entire but clearly narrowed at the middle; punctures subumbilicate, large and dense, but uneven in size, their interstices wholly glabrous and a little narrower than their diameters in average.

Antennae slender, exceeding tips of hind angles of pronotum by apical 2 joints or more; relative length and width from basal joint to 7th as 30/12, 10.0/8.5, 17.0/9.5, 26/16, 30.0/14.5, 30.5/15.0 and 31/14 respectively (length/width)(fig. 10-A), basal joint massive, well expanded at anterior side and swollen apically, 2nd subglobular, 3rd elongate triangular, 4th to 10th ill-serrated and becoming narrower and slenderer terminally, and 11th elongate, longer



Figs. 8, 9 & 10. *Hemicrepidius* spp.

8, *Hemicrepidius(s. str.) rufangulus tricolor* KISHII et JIANG subsp. nov. A, antenna, 5 basal joints; B, hind angle of pronotum; C, prosternal process in profile. 9, *Hemicrepidius (s. str.) rufangulus rufabgulus* (MIWA, 1928), comb. nov., prosternal process in profile. 10, *Hemicrepidius(s. str.) chinensis* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov. A, antenna, 7 basal and 2 apical joints; B, hind angle of pronotum; C, ditto in profile; D, scutellum; E, prosternal process in profile.

than 10th and slightly narrowed at the middle. Pronotum elongate, subtrapezoid, feebly broadened at the middle, then weakly and sublinearly tapering anteriorly, feebly narrowed at bases of hind angles, simply and slightly convex above, without any median impression nor line, and gradually declining at rear slope; relative median length to width as 100:87; hind angles (fig. 10-B) short, rather broad, weakly and latero-posteriorly divergent, obtusely pointed at apices, without carination, but a vestige of a short indistinct carina-like elevation hardly and parallelly visible near each lateral side; posterior tip of each hind angle in profile (fig. 10-C) briefly projected above; basal furrows a little elongate and small, and clearly notched; punctures independent, plainly smaller and denser than head ones, their interstices entirely smooth, subequal to or a little wider than their diameter in average.

Scutellum (fig. 10-D) schield-formed, declivous, flattened at posterior area, evenly roundly elevated anteriorly, rounded at rear edge, weakly enlarged at fore margin, with punctures minute and rather dense; relative median length to basal width as 29:20.

Elytra slightly and longitudinally convex, parallel-sided behind humeri to beyond the middle, then gently roundly convergent backwards; striae distinct, finely grooved, with punctures large elliptic and subdiscontinuously punctured; strial interstices entirely glabrous, feebly elevated, with sparse fine punctures; elytral ends and sutural apices moderate.

Prosternum rather large, well convex medio-posteriorly, hemicircularly and obliquely developed at anterior lobe, with base of lobe transversely depressed; punctures a little larger and sparser than those of pronotum. Prosterno-pleural sutures straight, simple, and closed perfectly at anterior ends. Prosternal process in profile (fig. 10-E) elongate, clearly bent postero-interiorly behind procoxal cavities, with hind end obtusely simply pointed. Propleural punctures denser than those on prosternum. Mesosternal cavity elongate, rhombic, and feebly depressed medianly. Metasternal punctures clearly sparser and a little larger than those on propleura. Metacoxal plates moderately broadened near bases, then gently narrowed laterally and rather acutely ended at apices. Legs slender with tarsal joints 2 & 3 obviously lobed, Male genitalia as figured (figs. 26-B, C).

Female unknown.

Holotype: ♂(fig. 26-A), Mt,Wudang in Hubei Province, 8. VII,1982. Paratype: 1 ♂, Huanggangshan of Mt. Wuyi in Fujan Province, 20. VI,1980, SHI-CHENG QI leg.

Distr.: S. China.

At a glance, this new *Henicrepidius*-species resembles some Japanese *Scutellathous*-species in the general features and coloration, though the former differs by the important generic diagnoses, namely, antennal serration from 4th, narrow and indistinct frontal groove of head, distinct basal furrows on posterior margin of pronotum, typical Hemicrepidiine-formed male genitalia, etc.

35. *Hemicrepidius* (*Hemicrepidius*) *subopacus* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov.

(Figs. 11 & 27)

Male, 9.9-10.0 × 2.7-2.9 mm. Elongate, slender, distinctly depressed above as well as below, parallel-sided and subopaque all over. Reddish brown with head, margins of pronotum and scutellum more or less darkened. Pubescence long dense and recumbent at pronotum, rather erect at elytra, and whitish with luster.

Head not so broad, widely triangularly foveolate at frons, and declivous antero-inferiorly; relative breadth across eyes and each eye width in upper views as 61:21 (ca. 2.9 times); fore margin of frons definedly carinated before eyes, then obliquely extending and becoming obsolescent to the middle; frontal groove shallow and broad at bases, and plainly narrowing but entire at the middle; punctures rather simple, large and dense, with interpunctate area smooth and partly reticulated; eyes plainly large spherical and prominent outwards.

Antennae clearly slender, exceeding apices of pronotal hind angles by apical 2 joints or more; relative length/width from basal joint to 7th as 30.0/12.5, 10/9, 15/10, 35/15, 35/14, 38/14 and 40/14 respectively (fig. II-A), basal joint robust, obviously and roundly expanded at anterior side, 2nd subglobular, 3rd subobconic, 4th to 11th rather filiformed, 4th exceedingly longer than combined length of two preceding joints together, and 11th narrower and longer than 10th.

Pronotum elongate, subquadrate, parallel-sided at posterior half, straightly narrowed from the middle to fore angles, weakly divergent postero-laterally at hind angles, simply and weakly convex above, with a shallow obscure medio-longitudinal impression, and gently declivous at posterior slope; relative median length to width as 100:75; hind angles (fig. 11-B) narrowly triangularly developed, rather acutely pointed at apices, without carination; basal furrows small and plainly notched; posterior end of each lateral margin in profile (fig. 11-C) obviously projected above, with a distinct emargination before tip; punctures coarse and similar to those of head, but a little denser, transversely elliptic, generally uneven in density and size, their interstices smooth, but partly invisible, much narrower than their diameters in average and partly reticulated.

Scutellum (fig. 11-E) schield-formed, declivous and flattened, transverse at anterior edge, rounded at hind apex, with punctures coarse, small and sparse; relative median length to width as 29:23.

Elytra flattened above medianly, parallel-sided behind humeri to beyond the middle, then roundly convergent backwards; striae distinct and ill-grooved, with large subcircular and discontinuous punctures; strial intervals glabrous and slightly and narrowly elevated, with punctures minute and a little rugose; elytral ends and sutural apices moderate.

Prosternum rather narrow, medio-posteriorly convex, with a transverse depression behind base of anterior lobe, which is narrow, a little declivous and transversely depressed at bases; punctures coarse, similar to pronotal ones, but a little sparser and larger than those on pronotum. Prosterno-pleural sutures sublinearly prolonged, simple and entirely closed at anterior ends. Prosternal process in profile (fig. 11-D) elongate, narrow and straightened, bent inwards behind procoxal cavities, with hind apex roundly ended. Propleural punctures a little denser and smaller than those on prosternum. Mesosternal groove rhombic and depressed at the middle. Metasternal punctures smaller and sparser than those on propleuron. Metacoxal plates broadened near bases, gently narrowing towards lateral ends, which are acutely pointed. Legs slender, with tarsal joints 2nd and 3rd lobed. Male genitalia as figured (figs. 27-B,C).

Female unknown.

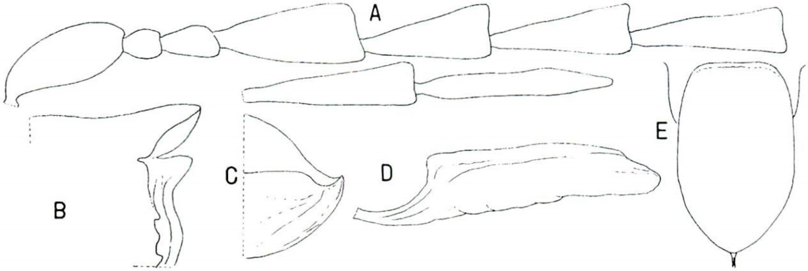


Fig. 11. *Hemicrepidius(s. str.) subopacus* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov.
A, antenna, 7 basal and 2 apical joints; B, hind angle of pronotum; C, ditto in profile; D, prosternal process in profile; E, scutellum.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Lu in Jiangxi Province, 18.VII, 1988. Paratype: 1♂(fig. 27-A), ditto to holotype, 3.VII, 1987.

Distr.: S. China. No other Hemicrepidiine-species, of which the antennal joints 2nd and 3rd are plainly small and their combined length is surely shorter than 4th, are known up to date from China and the adjacent area inclusive of Japan.

Tribe Dimini CANDÈZE

38. *Penia wudangana* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov.

(Fig. 12)

In the general colouration, this new species of *Penia* has a close resemblance to *P. cinctipennis* FLEUTIAUX, 1936 from Tonkin, but the former may be easily separable from the latter by the following characteristics.

Male, 8.2 × 3.4 mm (fig. 12-A). Depressed, ovate, slender and clearly shining all over. Reddish orange, with head, antennae, scutellum, elytra exclusive of lateral borders, meso- and metathorax, and femora more or less dark brown to blackish. Pubescence distinctly long, linear, dense, erect and yellowish with tint, in special pronotal pubescence obviously longer and denser than in *cinctipennis*. Head conspicuously, widely and evenly concave.

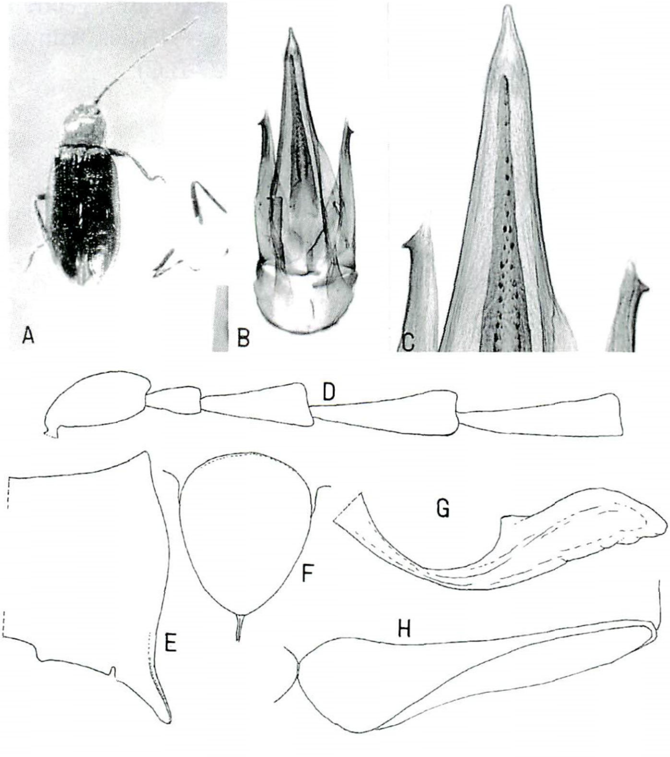


Fig. 12, Penia wudungana KISHII et JIANG sp. nov.
A, holotype, ♂, 8.2 mm; B, aedeagus; C. ditto, apical half; D, antenna, 5 basal segments; E, right half outline of pronotum; F, scutellum; G, prosternal process in profile; H, metacoxal place.

Antennae slender, filiformed, exceeding apices of pronotal hind angles by apical 4 joints or more; relative length/width from basal joint to 5th as 25/18, 14/8.5, 26/10, 37/11 and 39/ 10.5 respectively (fig. 12-D). Pronotum (fig. 12-E) plainly smaller than *cinctipennis*; relative median length to width as 100:65. Apices of posterior angles a little short and obtusely pointed. Basal furrows plainly smaller than in *cinctipennis*. Postero-median emargination on rear edge of pronotum rather rounded, without lateral indentions. Carination of hind angles of pronotum rather obsolescent. Scutellum (fig. 12-F) slightly narrower. Elytral striae comparatively obscure, with punctures large and rounded. Strial intervals of elytra more or less rugose, with uneven minute punctures. Prosternal process in profile (fig.12-G) rather thick, not so broadend apically. Metacoxal plates(fig. 12-H) clearly expanded near bases, then conspicuously narrowed lateralwards. Genital organ as figured (figs. 12-B, C).

Female unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Mt,Wudang in Hubei Prov., VII, 1984.
Distr.: China.

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Explanation of plates 12-14

Plate 12, figs. 13 to 18.

13. *Cidnopus hubeiensis* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov. A, holotype, ♀, 13.0 mm.; B, bursa copulatrix.
14. *Athousius cambodiensis* (FLEUTIAUX, 1918). A, ♂, Puyuan in Jiangxi, 15. VI, 1981 R-H. LU leg. 8.0 mm.; B, male genitalia, ditto; C, paramere, ditto.

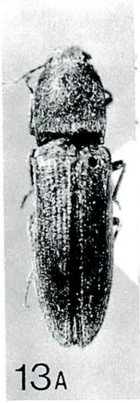
15. *Athousius wudanganus* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov. A. paratype, ♂, Mt. Wudang in Hubei, 5. VI, 1983, 12.8 mm.; B, holotype, ♀, 12.4 mm.; C, male genitalia, paratype, Mt. Wudang in Hubei, 2.VII, 1983; D, paramere, ditto to A.
16. *Athousius holdereri* (REITTER, 1900), ♂, Yangba in Gangsu, 14.VII, 1986, C-Z. WANG leg., 8.9 mm.
17. *Chinathous robustus* KISHII et JIANG gen. et sp. nov. A, paratype, ♂, Jiangxin in Guangxi, 10. VI, 1982, Z-Y. WANG leg., 17.5 mm.; B, male genitalia, ditto; C, paranere, ditto.
18. *Denticollis inaequalis* (CANDÈZE, 1879). A, ♂, Guangming in Guangxi, 11.VI, 1982, 13.5mm.; B, male genitalia, ditto.

Plate 13, figs. 19 to 24.

19. *Parathous sanguineus* FLEUTIAUX, 1918. A, ♂, Mt.Wudang in Hubei, VII, 1982, 10.4 mm.; B, male genitalia, ditto.
20. *Hemicrepidius(s. str.) guizhouensis* KISHII et JIANG sp.nov. A, paratype, ♂, Guizhou, 1987, 13.3 mm ; B, male genitalia, ditto; C, paramere, ditto.
21. *Hemicrepidius (s. str.) cylindricus* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov. A, holotype, ♀, 13.3mm., B bursa copulatrix, ditto.
22. *Hemicrepidius (s. str.) decorus* (FLEUTIAUX, 1918), comb.nov. A, ♂ Mt. Lu in Jiangxi, F. JIANG leg.; 12.3 mm. B, male genitalia, ditto; C, paramere, ditto.
23. *Hemicrepidius(s. str.) oblongs* (SOLSKY, 1870). A, ♂, Erdaobaihe in Jilin, 27. VII, 1982, 10.0 mm.
24. *Hemicrepidius(s. str.) variabilis* (FLEUTIAUX, 1918), comb. nov. A, ♂, Shennongjia in Hubei, 15. VI, 1983, X-Y MAO leg. 10.1 mm.; B, male genitalia, Sinhu in Hunan VI,1987; C, paramere, ditto.

Plate 14, figs 25 to 27.

25. *Hemicrepidius(s. str.) rufangulus tricolor* KISHII et JIANG subsp. nov. A, paratype, ♂, Mt. Tianmu in Zeijiang, 4.VII, 1983, C-M. DAN leg.; B, male genitalia, ditto; C, parunere, ditto.
26. *Hemicrepidius(s. str.) chinensis* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov. A, holotype, ♂, 11.3mm.; B, male genitalia, ditto; C, paramere, ditto.
27. *Hemicrepidius(s. str.) subopacus* KISHII et JIANG sp. nov. A, paratype, ♂, Mt. Lu in Jiangxi, 10. VII, 1988; B, male genitalia, paratype, ditto, 3. VII, 1987; C, paramere, ditto.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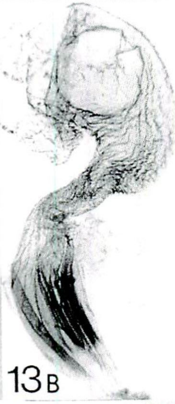
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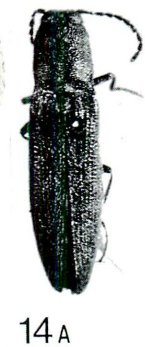
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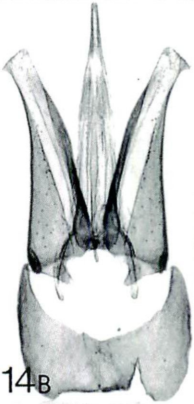
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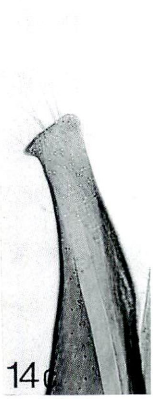
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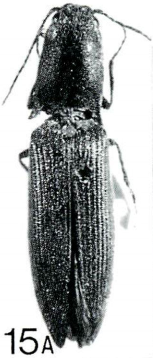
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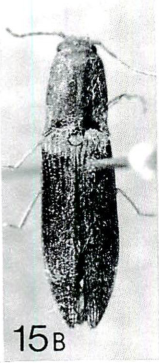
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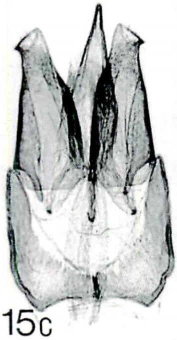
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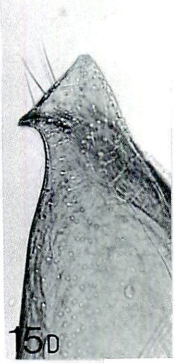
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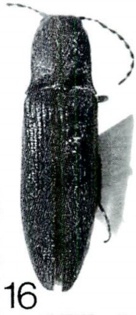
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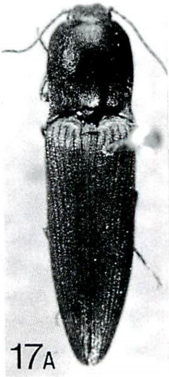
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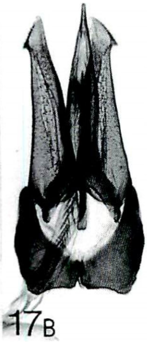
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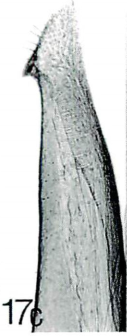
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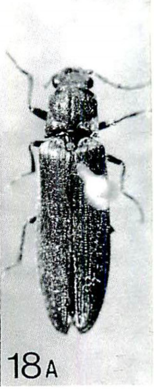
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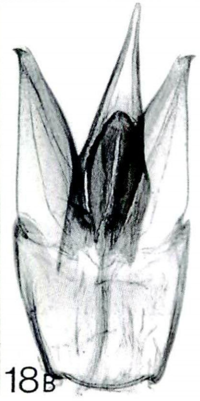
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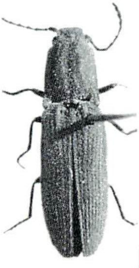
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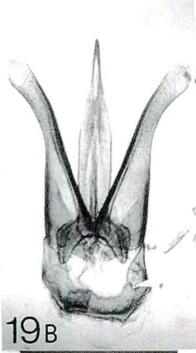
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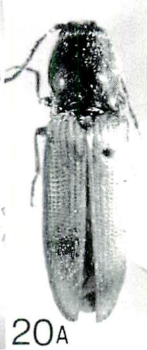
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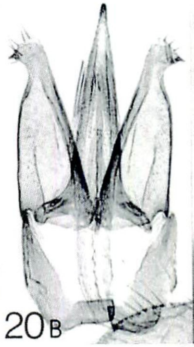
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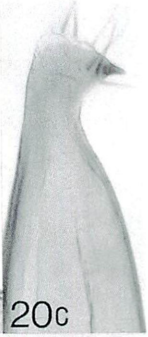
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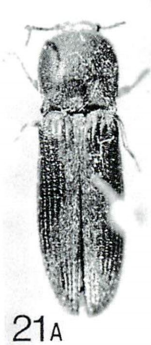
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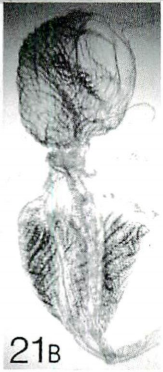
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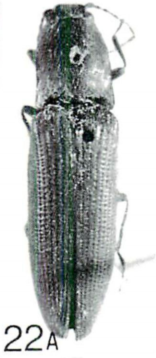
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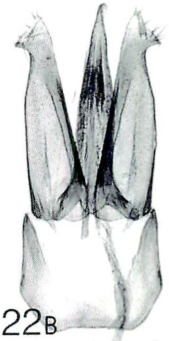
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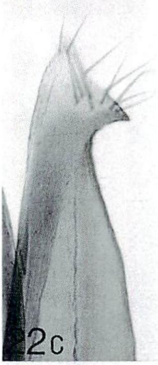
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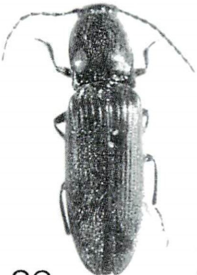
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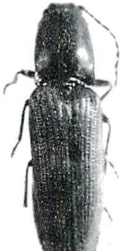
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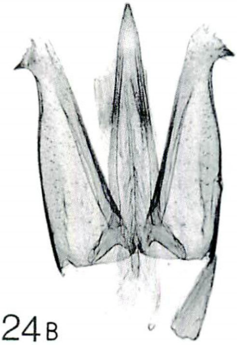
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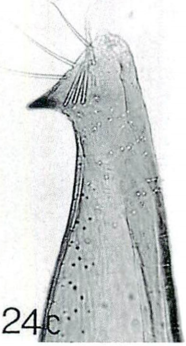
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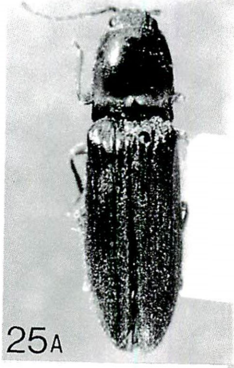

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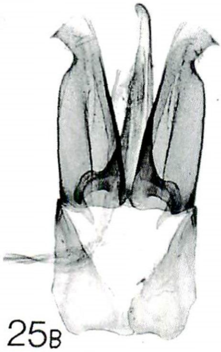

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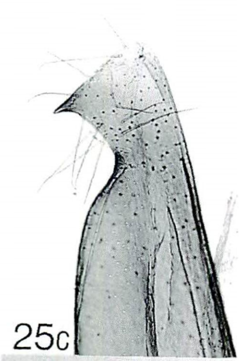

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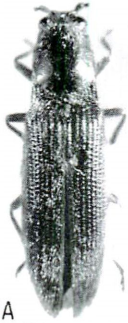

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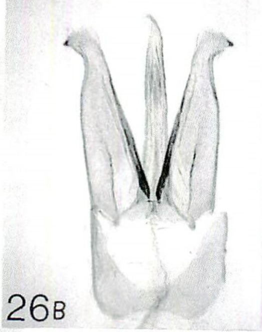

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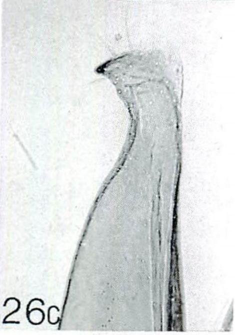

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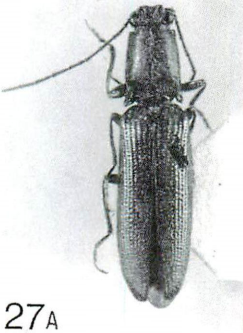

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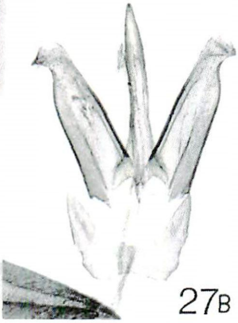

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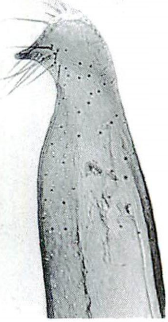

27C

Descriptions of Three New Species of the Genus *Stenus* LATREILLE (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae), with Notes on New records from Japan[1),2)]

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Abstract Three new species of the subgenus *Parastenus* of the genus *Stenus* are described as follows: *S. sakaii* from Ehime Pref., *S. unzenmontis* from Nagasaki Pref., and *S. imadatei* from Iwate Pref. *Stenus* (*Stenus* s. str.) *biguttatus* LINNAEUS, the male of *Stenus* (*Stenus* s. str.) *amurensis* EPPELSCHEIM and *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *hammondi* PUTHZ are first recorded from Hokkaido, Japan.

Key words: Coleoptera; Staphylinidae; Steninae; *Stenus*; new species; new record; Japan.

Three new species of the subgenus *Parastenus* of the genus *Stenus* LATREILLE are described from Honshu and Kyushu based on the specimens of the NAOMI- and PUTHZ-collections in this paper, and the aedeagus, or the 9th sternite of female and spermatheca are described for each new species. In addition, *Stenus* (*Stenus* s. str.) *biguttatus* LINNAEUS, the male of *S.* (*Stenus* s. str.) amurensis EPPELSCHEIM and *Stenus* (*Nestus*) *hammondi* PUTHZ are first recorded from Hokkaido, Japan.

In this paper the following abbreviations are used, HL: lenght of head; HW: width of head; ED: distance between medio-internal margins of eyes ; PL: length of pronotum; PW: width of pronotum; EL: length of elytra; SL: length of elytral suture; EW: width of elytra; ALP: relative lengths of antennal segments from base to apex.

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1) Studies on the subfamily Steninae from Japan, XXIV (NAOMI)

2) Contribution to the knowledge of Steninae, 243 (PUTHZ)

[Ent. Rev. Japan, Vol. L, No. 2, pp. 147-155, Dec., 1995]

Stenus (*Parastenus*) *sakaii* NAOMI et PUTHZ sp. nov.

(Fig. A)

Male. Body 3.5-4.3 mm in length (fore-parts: 1.8 mm), slender, cylindrical, with setiferous abdomen.

Relative measurements: HL: 29; HW: 53; ED: 25; PL: 40; PW: 40; EL: 44; SL: 34; EW: 48.

Body entirely black; head and abdomen strongly brilliant; maxillary palpi yellow; labrum black, with lateral marginal areas reddish brown; antennae pale yellowish brown, with apical 4 or 5 segments reddish brown; legs reddish brown to pale yellowish brown, with apices of femora brown.

Head with clypeofrontal area declivous, minutely sculptured, sparsely pubescent at marginal area, and a pair of very long setae just under antennal sockets; interocular area with basiantennal tubercles minute but distinct, a pair of longitudinal curvilinear sulci which converge anteriorly but does not contact each other, median part between the sulci moderately and broadly convex, remarkably broad, its broadest point nearly twice as broad as the side portion of epicranium, with indistinct and imbricate microsculptures, setiferous punctures sparse at its sides, lateral parts of interocular area with punctures round, distinct and large, diameter of puncture as long as basal cross- section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices very shining, smooth, distinctly narrower than diameter of puncture, setae sparse, erect. Antennae when reflexed extending to about posterior 1/5 or 1/6 of pronotum, sparsely setiferous, 1st segment robust, a little broader than 2nd which is much broader than 3rd, 3rd to 8th thin, 8th smallest, 9th to 10th each globous, 11th a little broader than 10th, pointed; ALP: 14 : 12 : 20 : 17 : 14 : 10 : 9 : 6 : 8 : 8 : 12.

Pronotum well-convex above, broadest near the middle, moderately constricted at base; surface a little uneven, with a median longitudinal depression which is vague, shallow and moderately broad, the depression not reaching both to anterior and posterior margins; punctures coarse, very dense and subrugose, diameter of puncture near the depression about as long as apical cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices shining, with indistinct microsculptures. Mesoscutellum matt, distinctly sculptured, with a puncture near posteromedian part.

Elytra convex laterally, a little uneven, narrowed at base, rounded at lateral margins, hind margins together forming an arcuate emargination which is about 2/13 times as long as elytra; punctures very dense, round, distinct, less rugose than those on pronotum, diameter of puncture near suture about as long as apical cross-section of 1st antennal segment, each with a short and very thin seta turning posteriorly, interstices very narrow, shining, indistinctly sculptured.

Legs moderately long; all the 4th tarsomeres simple (not bilobed); 1st tarsomere of posterior leg a little longer than the 3 following tarsomeres together, nearly twice as long as the 5th.

Abdomen weakly narrowed posteriorly, very shining, covered with very thin, erect and sparse setae; paratergite of 3rd segment horizontal in position, shining, very narrow, about as broad as 2nd antennal segment, in each of 4th to 7th segments there being only a lateral suture; transverse depression deep on 3rd tergite, shallow on 4th tergite, indistinct on the posterior segments; punctures on 3rd tergite elliptical or oval, very large at base, diameter of puncture about as long as apical cross-section of anterior femur, while punctures near posterior margin round, small and sparse, interstices almost smooth and strongly shining, punctures on 4th tergite similar in arrangement to those on 3rd tergite, but the punctures smaller and sparser, punctures on 5th to 8th tergites very fine and sparse; 8th sternite with a wide V-shaped emargination in about posterior 14th; 9th sternite with a pair ofposterolateral projections, the projections short, pointed and slightly curved internally, posterior margin between the projections almost straight. Aedeagus (Fig. 1 A) with median lobe broadest near

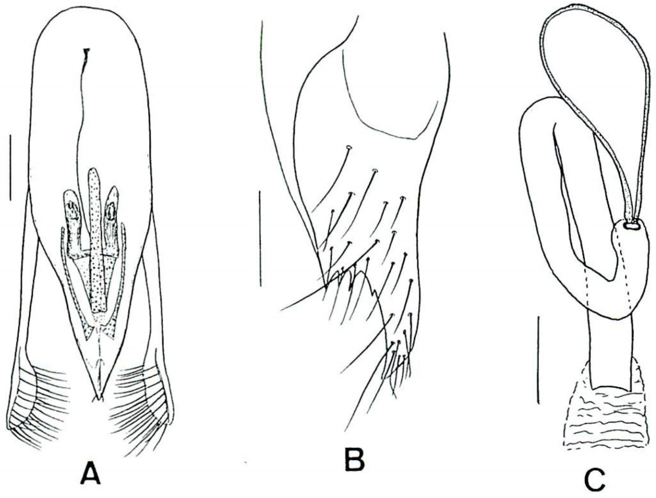


Fig.A. *Stenus sakaii* sp. nov., A: aedeagus in ventral view; B-C. *Stenus unzensis* sp. nov., B: 9th sternite in female & C: spermatheca.

the middle, very weakly sinuate in lateral margin of apical 2/5, strongly pointed, with a pair of short setae at apex, internal structures complex as in Fig. 1 A; parameres extending posteriorly beyond apex of median lobe, each spatulate at apex, with a line of straight setae along apicomarginal area.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype, ♂ (CBM-ZI 33940), Mt. Saragamine (1,100m alt.), Ehime Pref., 28. v. 1988, M. SAKAI coll.

Distribution. Japan (Shikoku).

Remarks. *Stenus sakaii* sp. nov. belongs to the group of *S. cirrus* L. BENICK. This new species is closely allied to *S. longisetosus* PUTHZ, 1993 from Shikoku, but the convex median part of vertex is broader and nearly impunctate, the punctation of abdomen is finer and sparser (especially on 7th tergite), the apical emargination of 8th sternite in male is deeper, the median lobe of aedeagus is more strongly pointed at apex, and its internal structure is differently formed (Fig. 1 A).

Specimen measured is the holotype.

Etymology. This species is named in honour of Dr. MASAHIRO SAKAI (Ehime University) who collected this new species.

Stenus (*Parastenus*) *unzenmontis* NAOMI et PUTHZ sp. nov.

(Figs. B-C)

Female. Body 3.7-4.3 mm in length (fore-parts: 1.9-2.0 mm); slender, cylindrical.

Relative measurements: HL: 30; HW: 56; ED: 29; PL: 43; PW: 40; EL: 45; SL: 34; EW: 50.

Body entirely black with brownish tint, moderately shining; maxillary palpi with 2nd segments yellow, 3rd segments yellowish brown; labrum black with marginal area dark reddish brown; antennae with 1st to 8th segments yellowish brown to reddish brown, 9th to 11th reddish brown; legs reddish brown, with tarsi and bases of femora yellowish brown.

Head with labrum sparsely pubescent; clypeofrontal area sparsely pubescent, indistinctly sculptured, convex except for marginal area, interocular area with basiantennal tubercles small but distinct, a pair of longitudinal depressions which are wide, deep and a little convergent anteriorly, median part between the depressions strongly convex; punctures on median part round, moderately dense, interstices vaguely microsculptured, punctures on lateral part denser than those on median part, diameter of large puncture about as long as apical cross-section of 2nd antennal segment, interstices shining, microsculptured and narrower than 1/4 the diameter of puncture; setae on vertex occurring from punctures, turning anteriorly, a little longer on its anterior part than on its posterior part. Antennae elongate, when reflexed reaching posterior 1/5 or 1/6 of pronotum, sparsely setous, 1st and 2nd segments robust, 3rd to 7th very thin, 8th smallest, longer than broad, 9th and 10th each almost spherical, 11th waterdrop-shaped, obtusely pointed at apex; ALP: 16 : 12 : 30 : 15 : 14 : 10 : 10 : 6 : 9 : 10 : 13.

Pronotum well convex above, glabrous, broadest near the middle, rounded laterally, moderately constricted at base; surface a little uneven, with a median longitudinal depression which is vague and shallow; punctures very dense, strongly rugous, interstices very narrow, finely microsculptured, shining. Mesoscutellum with minute sculptures which run almost transversely, 3 or 4 round punctures near apex.

Elytra strongly broadened posteriorly, broadest near posterior 1/6, rounded laterally, hind margins together forming a wide, arcuate and moderately deep emargination; surface rather uneven, punctures very dense and strongly rugous, interstices very narrow; setae present near anterior margins, very fine and turning posteriorly.

Legs relatively long; tibiae thin; all the 4th tarsomeres narrowly bilobed, 1st tarsomere of posterior leg distinctly longer than the 3 following tarsomeres together, more than twice as long as the 5th.

Abdomen thick, parallel-sided; paratergite very narrow, narrower than 3rd antennal segment; transverse depression on 3rd tergite moderately deep, the depressions becoming gradually shallower posteriorly from 3rd to 6th tergites; 3rd tergite with punctures round to elliptical, dense, distinct at base, a little larger than those near posterior margin, diameter of large puncture at base about as long as median cross-section of 10th antennal segment, interstices shining, finely imbricately sculptured, setae very short, turning posteriorly at the median part of 3rd tergite, turning to the middle of posterior margin at lateral parts of 3rd tergite; punctures gradually smaller posteriorly from 3rd to 8th tergites, 8th tergite with punctures fine, diameter of punctures about as long as basal cross-section of 3rd antennal segment, interstices distinctly microsculptured; 8th sternite rounded at posterior margin; 9th sternite (Fig. 1 B) claw-shaped at apex, with 3 or 4 small teeth at apico-internal part; spermatheca (Fig. 1 C) coiled one time, strongly bulbous at apex.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype, ♀ (Type No. CBM-ZI 33941), Mt. Unzen, Nagasaki Pref., 10. vi. 1980, S. IMASAKA coll. Paratype, 1 ♀, same data as holotype.

Distribution. Japan (Kyushu).

Remarks. *Stenus unzenmontis* sp. nov. is the closely related sister species of *S. inimitabilis* PUTHZ so that they are almost indistinguishable from each other only by sculptural characters. In the new species the punctation of frons is coarser and denser, the microsculpture of interstices is less deep, and the spermatheca is coiled one time.

Specimen measured is the holotype.

Stenus (*Parastenus*) *imadatei* NAOMI et PUTHZ sp. nov.

(Figs. D-E)

Female. Body 2.2-2.6 mm in length (fore-parts: 1.3-1.4 mm), robust, cylindrical.

Relative measurements: HL: 44; HW: 83; ED: 50; PL: 58; PW: 61; EL: 62; SL: 46; EW: 74.

Head black and shining, with clypeofrontal area and the median area between antennal tubercles dark reddish brown; pronotum reddish brown; elytra pale reddish brown; abdomen reddish brown, with posterior margin dark brown in each segment; maxillary palpi pale yellowish brown; labrum reddish brown, with marginal area yellowish brown; antennae clear yellow; legs pale yellowish brown to yellow.

Head with labrum sparsely pubescent; clypeofrontal area strongly declivous, with sparse setiferous punctures, basiantennal tubercles small, a pair of short sulci just inside the tubercles, the median area between the sulci beak-shaped, interocular area with a pair of longitudinal depressions which are wide and a little convergent anteriorly, median part between the depressions convex, distinctly swollen upward beyond the level of inner margins of eyes, densely punctured, punctures round, distinct, a little umbilicate, diameter of puncture about as long as median cross-section of 4th antennal segment, interstices shining, distinctly sculptured, about as long as 1/4 the diameter of puncture, lateral parts of interocular area similarly punctate as on the central area, but the punctures a little denser, interstices distinctly sculptured; neck with punctures and microsculptures. Antennae relatively thick and short, when reflexed reaching posterior 1/3 of pronotum, 1st segment weakly concave at basi- internal part, about as broad as 2nd, 2nd distinctly broader than 3rd, 3rd to 6th each baculiform, 7th to 10th almost moniliform, but weakly broadened apically, 11th waterdrop-shaped, obtusely pointed; ALP: 13 : 12 : 21 : 11 : 10 : 7 : 6 : 5 : 8 : 10 : 11.

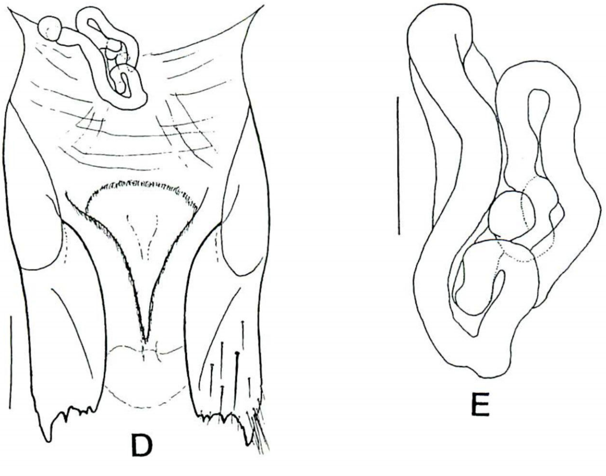
Pronotum well convex above, rounded laterally, broadest a little before the middle, strongly constricted at base; surface a little uneven, glabrous, with a median longitudinal depression which does not reach both to anterior and posterior margins, the depression broadest and deepest at the middle where it is impunctate but distinctly microsculptured; punctures a little smaller than those of the frons, subrugous, diameter of puncture about as wide as basal cross-section of 3rd antennal segment, interstices shining, distinctly microsculptured. Mesoscutellum almost concealed [in holotype].

Elytra weakly constricted at base, moderately rounded laterally, broadest at about posterior 2/7, hind margins together forming a wide, shallow and arcuate emargination; surface a little uneven, punctures very dense, coarser than on pronotum, indistinct in outline, irregular, each puncture with a short seta, interstices narrower than diameter of punctures, shining, microsculpture distinct but shallow.

Legs moderately long; all the 4th tarsomeres distinctly bilobed; 1st tarsomere of posterior leg longer than the 2 following tarsomeres together, but distinctly shorter than the 3 following together.

Abdomen broad, robust; paratergites distinct, slightly declivent toward the margins of ventral plates, that of 4th segment about as broad as posterior tibia at base, punctation fine and very sparse, microsculpture indistinct; basal transverse depressions becoming gradually shallower posteriorly from 3rd to 7th tergites; 3rd tergite with punctures round and distinct at base, interstices a little narrower than diameter of puncture, while punctures near posterior margin a little smaller than those at base and interstices broader than diameter of puncture, indistinctly microsculptured; punctures becoming much smaller posteriorly from 3td to 7th tergites; punctures on 7th tergite extremely fine, moderately sparse, interstices weakly irridescent, with microsculptures; pubescence on abdomen very short, regular, sparse; 8th sternite entire; 9th sternite (Fig. 1 D) irregularly dentate at posterior margin, with posterolateral projection small; spermatheca as in Fig. 1 E.

Male. Unknown.



Figs. D-E. *Stenus unzenmontis* sp. nov. , D: 9th sternite in female & E: spermatheca

Holotype, ♀ (PUTHZ collection in Geneva Museum), Mt. Hayachine, Iwate Pref., 18. vi. 1971, G. IMADATE coll.

Distributuion. Japan (Honshu).

Remarks. *Stenus imadatei* sp. nov. belongs to a complex of small reddish species with distinct paratergites, which we provisionally call here the complex of *S. friebi* L. BENICK. This new species can be distinguished from *S. etsukoae* NAOMI by the narrower elytra, the extremely fine punctation of the 7th tergite, the very sparsely punctate paratergites, and the shape of spermatheca (Fig. 1 E), and from *S. kazami* NAOMI by the less coarse pronotal punctation (in *S. kazami* the punctation of the pronotum is very dense and coarser than on frons), the much finer and less dense abdominal punctation and the sparsely punctate paratergites.

The specimen measured is the holotype.

Etymology. This species is named in honour of Dr. GENTARO IMADATE (Tokyo Medical and Dental University) who collected this new species.

Stenus biguttatus LINNAEUS

Stenus biguttatus LINNAEUS, 1758, Syst. Nat. ed. X: 422.

Specimens examined. HOKKAIDO: 1 ex., Tanno-cho, 27. viii. 1992, T. KATO coll.; 1 ex., Shakubetsu, Onbetsu-cho, 3. viii. 1988, K. HAGA coll.; 1 ex., Ootsu, Toyokoro-cho, 27. v. 1990, K. HAGA coll.; 2 exs., same locality, 13. vii. 1992, K. HAGA coll.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido); Palaearctic Region.

Remarks. SHARP (1889) first recorded *S. biguttatus* as "*S. biguttatus* var." from Japan, but PUTHZ (1981) reported that the specimens recorded from Japan by SHARP do not belong to *S. biguttatus*, but to *S. tenuipes*. Therefore, there have been no undoubted records of this species from Japan up to the present. The above records for *S. biguttatus* are the first from Japan.

Stenus (*Stenus* s. str.) *amurensis* EPPELSHEIM

Stenus amurensis EPPELSHEIM, 1886, D. ent. Z., 30:43.

Specimens examined. HOKKAIDO: 2 ♂♂, Kimonto Pond, Taijyu-cho, 23. vi. 1993, K. MIYASHITA coll.; 1 ♀, Echigo Pond, Ebetsu-shi, 5. vi. 1993, K. MIYASHITA coll.; 2 ♂♂, Nikuru Pond, Oshimizu-cho, 27. vii. 1993, K. HAGA coll.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido); East Asia.

Remarks. NAOMI and PUTHZ (1994) first recorded probably the female of *S. amurensis* from Hokkaido, Japan. The above records of the male confirm here the definite distribution of the species in Japan.

Stenus (*Nestus*) *hammondi* PUTHZ

Stenus (*Nestus*) *hammondi* PUTHZ, 1970, Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.,B39(3/4):31.

Specimens examined. HOKKAIDO: 2 exs., Echigo Pond, Ebetsu-shi, 16. iv. 1993, K. MIYASHITA coll.; 3 exs., same locality, 9. iv. 1993, K. MIYASHITA coll.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido); Northeast China, Siberia.

Remarks. This is the first record of the species from Japan.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following entomologists who collected the stenine specimens used in this paper: Mr K. HAGA (MinamiUonuma-gun, Niigata), Dr. G. IMADATA (Tokyo Medical and Dental University), Mr. S. IMASAKA (Shimabara City), Mr. T. KATO (Kitami City), Mr. K. MIYASHITA (Ebetsu City), Dr. M. SAKAI (Ehime university).

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会報

本学会も前身の近畿甲虫同好会の発足から丁度50年が過ぎ，学会誌もここに50巻の発行を終えることが出来，一区切りがつくことになりました．しかしながら，この慶賀すべき年に，未曾有の阪神大震災の為とはいえ，1月17日に常任幹事の石田裕さんが，ついで8月21日に学会代表の大倉正文さんの両氏が亡くなられたのは真に残念なことです．ここにお二人のご冥福を祈るとともに，私たち幹事一同力を合わせて本学会の継続と発展に努めていく所存です．大倉さんは学会の庶務，会計など事務的部門を一手に取り扱っておられたので当面の学会運営のみならず，51巻以降の学会運営の新体制の準備に大きな支障を来すこととなりました．また，石田さんは編集担当として投稿原稿の校閲に長年当って来られましたので50巻の編集にたちまち支障を来す状態となりました．

本学会の置かれている厳しい経営環境から本号よりパソコンを使ったＤＴＰにより紙面の編纂を取り入れることになりました．何分初めてのことなので出来具合については会員の皆様の納得のいく出来映えかどうか自信がありません．ご一見の上ご意見いただけますようお願いいたします．次号からはＢ５版となりますが，紙面の作製の基本は同じですので，本号は51巻以降への試行です．

編集方針の変更にともなって投稿規定の変更も必要になりましたので別誌 "ねじればね" 誌上に試案を発表しました．今後の投稿を予定しておられる方は必ずご一読下さい．

学会の運営体制については現在運営幹事の再編と人選に当っています．評論は大きさが変わる以外には発行回数や基本的な頁立てなどは当面従来どうりです．

編集後記

50巻の発行を無事終わりほっとしています．本巻の編集については九州大学農学部の森本桂教授の全面的なご支援を得ることが出来たことを記して心から御礼申し上げます．また50巻２号の原著の部分は安藤清志と林靖彦の協力によってＤＴＰによる紙面編纂が行われました．従来の紙面に出来るだけ近づけるべく努力しましたが，判らない点も多く至らぬ箇所も多々あるかとも思いますがご容赦下さい．

一日いれば、くすり博士。

（エーザイの「くすり博物館」には約27、000点の資料、約23、000冊の蔵書があります。）

木曽川の中州にひろがる、緑豊かな自然林に囲まれたエーザイ川島工園。公園のような工場という意味で〈工園〉と名づけられた14万坪の敷地の一隅に、日本で唯一の総合的な薬の博物館があります。ここには、薬や医学の歴史を物語る貴重な、珍しい資料がたくさん展示されているほか、付属の薬用植物園もあり、楽しく見ているうちに薬や健康に関する知識を深めることができます。

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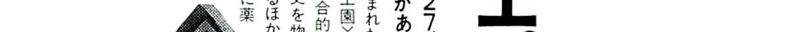

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